

16 members of council in decision committee

Royal Wedding



The Times souvenir edition

Tomorrow The Times will present a special photographic souvenir of the royal wedding. Times writers will be at all key points on the wedding route to provide an authoritative and comprehensive report. Philip Howard will be in St Paul's to report the historic ceremony. Anthony Holden, best-selling biographer of Prince Charles, looks beyond the wedding to the long years before the Prince of Wales becomes the King.

Today The Times presents Prince Charles and his enthusiasm for the Commonwealth (page 12) and also a two-page guide on the centre pages to watching today's spectacle.

We are very sorry that some readers of The Times who purchase it regularly but do not have it delivered to their homes were unable to obtain copies yesterday with the royal wedding colour magazine. More than half a million copies were printed by special effort in all departments at The Times but every edition was quickly sold. We advised casual purchasers of this risk last week in notices on the front page and must advise again that there will be strong demand for The Times on Thursday morning. To be sure of The Times, particularly at this period, it is prudent to place a regular order with a newsagent.

Treasury rejects MPs' scrutiny

A proposal by the all-party Public Accounts Committee to strengthen MPs' control over public spending was rejected by the Treasury. The committee wanted full access to the books of public and private bodies receiving state funds, and the setting up of a national audit office.

Pay team for Whitehall

The Government is expected to announce the composition of the team which will investigate Civil Service pay, before MPs leave for their summer recess on Friday. The inquiry will draw up the framework for a new pay agreement to operate from 1983.

Blacks criticize £500m jobs plan

The Government's new £500m jobs programme has been attacked as cynically motivated and incoherent by London's black and Asian councillors, who see the United States equal opportunities programme as a more sincere attempt to remedy racial discrimination.

BR presses for £50m scheme

Sir Peter Parker, after a meeting of the Rail Council is expected to press the Government for an early decision to go ahead with the £50m electrification scheme for East Anglia. Union leaders believe the scheme is being blocked by the Treasury rather than the Department of Transport.

Change on fuel policy urged

An all-party parliamentary select committee has urged the Government to scrap its present industrial energy pricing policy, lower prices, and offer grants to specific energy-intensive industries which claim they are at a disadvantage compared with their European competitors.

Shaky ceasefire

Israel restrained Major Saad Haddad, the Christian militia commander in southern Lebanon, from retaliating when Palestinian shells fell on his enclave in violation of the ceasefire.

Home News	2-4	Lurie cartoon	9
Overseas	5, 9	Obituary	6
Appointments	10	Property	25
Arts	11	Science	16
Book serial	10	Sale Room	16
Business	12	Science	16
Court	13	Sport	17, 18
Crossword	28	TV & Radio	27
Diary	12	Theatres, etc	17
Events	22	Year Ago	16
Features	12	Universities	16
Law Report	24	Weather	28
Letters	13	Wills	16

Times information service best selling books, back page; University results, page 16

Weather forecast: A fine day after a grey start

London pitches camp for today's royal wedding

By John Witherow

ON OTHER PAGES

Sleeping out in London	2
The box dress	2
Mitterrand controversy	2
Television interview	2
Photograph	back page
Article by Prince Charles	12
Leading article	13
Wedding guide	14, 15

Patriotism tinged with a traditional spirit of commercialism took to the streets of the royal wedding procession route in London yesterday as crowds of people settled down for a long wait for today's spectacular.

Hundreds of people began gathering at St Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace equipped with chairs, camp beds, sleeping bags, food and Union Jacks. They were joined by many more people after the fireworks display in Hyde Park late last night.

Two Scotsmen arrived with 35,000 flags to sell while a travel agent, engaged by what he saw as a snub by King Juan Carlos of Spain in declining a wedding invitation, said that shredded Spanish holiday brochures would be among the confetti thrown today.

He said: "We have ripped up the brochures by hand and it will make very good confetti. I am sure the royal couple will appreciate the display of patriotism."

About 140 guests attended a private dinner at the Grosvenor last night for visiting heads of state, governors-general, heads of government and other VIPs. Most of these will go to a reception after the wedding today at the Bank of England being held by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

"This is history in the making. Just look at the people around us. It's the British spirit."

One of the oldest overnight campers was Mrs Ivy Holland, aged 73, from Essex, who was with her husband, Bill, aged 70. She said: "I'm no stranger to camping out on pavements. I've been here for them all since Princess Marina's wedding in 1934. King George VI's coronation in 1937, the Queen's wedding in 1947, her coronation six years later, and, of course, Sir Winston Churchill's funeral."

There were other signs of royal wedding fervour around the country. A baker in Manchester is marking the wedding with bread baked with red, white and blue food dyes. In Ilkley, Yorkshire, a butcher has been making Union Jack pork sausages.

Staff at St Paul's also carried out the final preparations for the event with rehearsals, cleaning and organ tuning. Flowers were being placed in the cathedral and a cousin of the Queen, Lady Mary Colman, brought dozens of lilies from Norfolk to the Lady Chapel, where the register will be signed.

London police appealed to people to be extra vigilant today. In a statement from Scotland Yard they asked crowds to help police preserve the happy spirit and the peace of the royal wedding.

As part of tight security measures, Scotland Yard observer will join an Independent Television News film crew in an aircraft which will film the events from 1,000 feet above the route.

Wedding guests continued to arrive in London yesterday. Among the heads of state who flew in to Heathrow were M. Francois Mitterrand, France's new Socialist president, and two Commonwealth prime ministers, Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada and Mr Malcolm Fraser of Australia.

M. Gaston Thörn, president of the European Commission, sent a congratulatory telegram to the Queen on behalf of the European Community.

Weather prospects remain good with the London Weather Centre forecasting a fine day after a grey start.

In Athens, Greek officials denied that President Karolos Papadimitriou would be absent from the wedding to protest against the invitation of King Constantine, the deposed Greek monarch, to the celebrations (Mario Modiano writes).

Mr Karanastanis was due to fly to London yesterday. An announcement from the Presidential Palace said he had cancelled his visit due to "a slight indisposition". Mr. George Rafailis, the Prime Minister, came in his place.

A senior Greek official said: "Had there been any problem with Britain, we could hardly have the prime minister himself representing Greece there."

Dublin accuses Thatcher over H-block letter

From Tim Jones, Dublin

The Dublin Government last night accused Mrs Thatcher of misrepresenting its position on the H-Block hunger strike and the British ambassador has been summoned to explain.

The new dispute centres on a letter sent by Mrs Thatcher to four American politicians, Mr Tip O'Neill, Senator Edward Kennedy, Senator Daniel Moynihan and Governor Hugh Carey. She said she was surprised that they should feel there was a lack of commitment by her Government to reach the earliest possible settlement.

The responsibility for additional deaths among the hunger strikers, at the Maze prison near Belfast, rested firmly on the shoulders of those "who are ordering the prisoners to commit suicide in the cause of a union Jack". He said: "The Royal family is good for the country. It gives it a focal point, a bit of stability."

Dr Fitzgerald has contacted the politicians but the contents of his message have not been released. Political sources in Dublin said last night that Dr Fitzgerald was angry the impression had been given that his Government was no longer seeking a settlement and considered the solution rested entirely with the prisoners.

In fact, according to well informed sources, Dr Fitzgerald's satisfaction that the British Government had complied with one of his suggestions did not indicate that he thought Westminster had done all it could to end the dead lock.

A major bomb blast has been averted in Northern Ireland after 440lbs of explosives, primed and ready to explode by remote control, were defused by Army bomb disposal experts last night (Richard Ford writes).

The explosives were packed into milk churns in a stolen caravan, which had been under surveillance for seven days parked on the Newtownabbey to Linskeas road in South Fermanagh.

Security forces have been aware that the IRA might attempt an attack to coincide with the royal wedding. Fermanagh writ, page 3



Flying the flag: Three women dressed for the occasion in The Mall.

Footman on explosives charge

By Stanley Baldwin

A footman employed at Buckingham Palace has been charged with stealing explosives and with a colleague from the Palace has been jointly charged with burglary and theft of mining equipment.

Both men are in custody and they will appear before Colford magistrates, Gloucestershire, next Tuesday.

The men are Stephen Anthony Bevis, aged 20, of Maidstone, and Andrew James Gildersleeve, aged 23, of Minister, near Ramsgate, Kent.

An official at Buckingham Palace told The Times last night: "I can confirm that two footmen from Buckingham Palace have been picked up by the police in Gloucestershire in connexion with 'dynamite offences'. There is, however, no suggestion that dynamite has been found at the Palace."

Wedding day protest by union at BL

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is to protest formally to British Leyland about what it sees as an unfair policy of granting some workers a day off for the royal wedding and not others.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the AUEW, said yesterday that the union intended to raise with BL management the fact that about 20,000 Leyland Group workers are not being given an extra day off while most of BL Cars 60,000 workers are.

Most of the Leyland Group, which makes commercial vehicles, are at present on annual holiday, but management have decided that they should not be granted an extra day off in 1981, of the royal wedding day, bank holiday.

At BL Cars, by contrast, where workers are not yet on

Wearing of seat belts to be made compulsory

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

At the eighth attempt in 10 years the House of Commons voted last night to make the wearing of car seat belts compulsory for drivers and front seat passengers.

The vote was 221 to 144, a majority of 77.

The decision came after a free vote on both sides of the House, with MPs approving a House of Lords amendment to the Transport Bill that was carried last month in the Upper Chamber by 132 votes to 92.

The seat belt legislation, which involves a maximum penalty of £50, will become operative at a date to be chosen by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, after he has consulted medical organizations and other concerned groups on the question of exemptions and other proposals, such as seat belt design.

The experiment will continue for three years, after which it will be examined. If the regulation is not then approved by Parliament again, it will expire.

Early in the debate Mr David Ennals, one of the leading supporters of the legislation, said that no other single piece of legislation could achieve such big savings in lives and serious injuries.

Mr Ivan Lawrence, Tory MP for Burton, argued in the other direction.

He was in favour of wearing seat belts, but all MPs were elected to protect as far as they could the liberties of citizens against the remorseless hunger of the state.

Mr Roger Moore, Tory MP for Faversham, argued that the Government had a duty to lay down the conditions under which people should drive so as to avoid injury to others and to themselves.

Intervening early in the debate, Mr Fowler told MPs that on principle he would be voting against compulsion.

He had always worn seat belts and it was a commonsense precaution to take, but MPs would be foolish to ignore the fact that a great many people took the view that this was a matter for them, and not for the criminal courts.

The Secretary of State added that they were making criminal law, and asking the police to enforce it.

Britain had many fewer motoring restrictions than her European neighbours, but her road safety record was one of the best. Nevertheless, he accepted that lives would be saved by compulsion.

Immediately after the division figures were announced, to loud cheers, Mr Fowler congratulated those who had left the chamber. The necessary regulations would be laid before the House early in the new year. After these had been approved by another Commons vote he promised no delay in implementing the law. He suggested that would be towards the middle of 1982.

Welcoming the Commons decision, the AA said last night: "This is a long overdue measure which, if the experts are right, will save some 700 lives each year. We hope there will be no delay in bringing forward the necessary regulations."

Parliamentary report, page 6

New Zealand may opt out of Gleneagles pact

By Dan van der Vat

Mr Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, expects his Government to shelve the Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement against apartheid.

Mr Muldoon, in London for the royal wedding, said he would ask the caucus of his party to decide whether they wished New Zealand to continue to adhere to it in the light of the difference interpretation put on it by New Zealand's Commonwealth critics.

"I expect the answer to be 'no'. The party here goes Gleneagles minus one." The question would be put to the caucus before the Commonwealth summit conference in Melbourne, Australia, on September 30, when Mr Muldoon expects other members asked to put the Gleneagles issue on the agenda.

The Prime Minister insisted that New Zealand had adhered to the agreement, signed on June 15 1977, and unanimously adopted by the Commonwealth summit of that year. He admitted that the majority of members interpreted the agreement differently from New Zealand.

Until they interpret it the same way as New Zealand, or confirmed that they wanted a different agreement to the one New Zealand had agreed to, Mr Muldoon said New Zealand would not be a party to it but will unilaterally abrogate it. The country could not be a party to an agreement that the majority understood differently.

The Commonwealth worked by consensus, not by majority vote, which would be the end of it. The Gleneagles issue had not gone that way, which meant that it was a dead duck at this moment," Mr Muldoon said. It would either be reaffirmed or "tossed out of the window" at Melbourne.

The Prime Minister criticized those Commonwealth countries which had "pointed the finger" at New Zealand, naming two. He did not have anyone in his Cabinet who had to be dismissed for beating a village chief, like Zambia, nor were remand prisoners in New Zealand forced to eat rats, as in Uganda. He kept to black list; he was concerned only with the facts.

The majority of Commonwealth members think that New Zealand should have stopped the present Springbok rugby tour there, which has led to disruption and disorder, by denying the team visas. They feel that the Gleneagles Agreement, solemnly required the Wellington Government to do

EEC dams Italian wine lake

From Ian Murray, Brussels, July 28

The European Commission today decided a series of measures to stop the wine lakes of Italy from brimming over and drowning the Community spirit.

Two good years of production have yielded such a glut that only a special permission to distil unprecedented quantities of the wine and turn it into spirits can soak up the surplus.

Italian producers are already flooding the French market with table wine at 10 francs (about 93p) a hectolitre, undercutting and infuriating the French producers, who are seeking 14 francs for the same amount.

Announcing the Commission's proposals today, M. Claude Villain, director general for agriculture, said: "We have to do something to ensure that Italian wines are not set on fire on French shores."

Italian wine cooperatives, he said, were deciding to sell at low prices for cash rather than wait for payment of intervention funds for which they could be eligible. The Commission thus found itself obliged either to take the "detestable" step of stopping free trade within the Community or to take emergency measures.

Fixing a basic minimum price had to be ruled out because many French distributors had already signed contracts at low prices with the Italian producers and because of the certain refusal by the Agriculture Council to agree it. The only alternative was to increase the percentage of wine which can legally be distilled into spirits from 15 to 20 per cent.

The measure will have to be approved by a Council meeting at the beginning of September, but M. Villain was sure that it would be agreed without difficulty. It will use up about two million hectolitres of wine which will be bought in at the attractive price of 13 francs a hectolitre.

William Wyler dies at 79

Los Angeles, July 28.—William Wyler, the Hollywood film director, who won Oscars for Mrs Miniver, The Best Years of Our Lives and Ben Hur, died here from a heart attack yesterday aged 79. His daughter, Mrs Judith Sheldon, said: "On Sunday he had returned home from Europe, during which he spoke to the British Film Institute in London."

Wearing of seat belts to be made compulsory

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

At the eighth attempt in 10 years the House of Commons voted last night to make the wearing of car seat belts compulsory for drivers and front seat passengers.

The vote was 221 to 144, a majority of 77.

The decision came after a free vote on both sides of the House, with MPs approving a House of Lords amendment to the Transport Bill that was carried last month in the Upper Chamber by 132 votes to 92.

The seat belt legislation, which involves a maximum penalty of £50, will become operative at a date to be chosen by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, after he has consulted medical organizations and other concerned groups on the question of exemptions and other proposals, such as seat belt design.

The experiment will continue for three years, after which it will be examined. If the regulation is not then approved by Parliament again, it will expire.

Early in the debate Mr David Ennals, one of the leading supporters of the legislation, said that no other single piece of legislation could achieve such big savings in lives and serious injuries.

Mr Ivan Lawrence, Tory MP for Burton, argued in the other direction.

He was in favour of wearing seat belts, but all MPs were elected to protect as far as they could the liberties of citizens against the remorseless hunger of the state.

Mr Roger Moore, Tory MP for Faversham, argued that the Government had a duty to lay down the conditions under which people should drive so as to avoid injury to others and to themselves.

Intervening early in the debate, Mr Fowler told MPs that on principle he would be voting against compulsion.

He had always worn seat belts and it was a commonsense precaution to take, but MPs would be foolish to ignore the fact that a great many people took the view that this was a matter for them, and not for the criminal courts.

The Secretary of State added that they were making criminal law, and asking the police to enforce it.

Britain had many fewer motoring restrictions than her European neighbours, but her road safety record was one of the best. Nevertheless, he accepted that lives would be saved by compulsion.

Immediately after the division figures were announced, to loud cheers, Mr Fowler congratulated those who had left the chamber. The necessary regulations would be laid before the House early in the new year. After these had been approved by another Commons vote he promised no delay in implementing the law. He suggested that would be towards the middle of 1982.

Welcoming the Commons decision, the AA said last night: "This is a long overdue measure which, if the experts are right, will save some 700 lives each year. We hope there will be no delay in bringing forward the necessary regulations."

Parliamentary report, page 6



Encouraging report on Pope's health

From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 28

Professor Emilio Tresselt, medical supervisor, at the Gemelli Hospital, tonight gave the first firm indication that his most illustrious patient, Pope John Paul II, would be well enough to visit London as planned in the early summer of next year.

While the Pope received the new Polish Primate in his 10th floor sickroom, and waved to a small group of Polish pilgrims gathered in the courtyard beneath, Professor Tresselt talked freely about the pontiff's condition.

The virus infection which had brought him back to hospital on June 20 could now be regarded as over, he said, and on Friday the collapse of a dozen or so doctors who had been following the Pope's illness is expected to decide the date of his second operation to reactivate his intestines.

Professor Tresselt said that he was not worried about the outcome of this operation: it was simpler and the intestine damaged so badly in the attempt on the Pope's life on May 13 had already been made to function normally again.

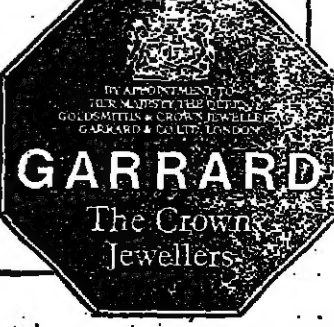
Hence there need be no fear of infection or other danger. The only doubt he placed on the Pope's ability to undertake his London visit was that he must not be allowed to overtax his strength in the meantime. Professor Tresselt gave a quite objective impression of his patient's occasionally difficult temperament. "He is," he said, "a man with a slightly wry look, used to command, not to follow instructions."

The Pope had, moreover, laid down the law to the doctors on Wednesday about his diet. "He is," he said, "in hospital this time until he is fully cured, except for the necessary convalescence. He told the doctors that in his time he had been a worker and a priest and a bishop and then Pope but what he had claim to now were his rights as a patient to be put in order as soon as possible and then be sent home. It was apparently a dramatic moment."

Never, Professor Tresselt said, "had I expected to see such rich humanity as the Pope has displayed during his illness. His entourage has behaved with great sensitivity, and except for the fact that he called twice a day to see how the Pope is, had attend his evening mass, I cannot say that his presence now disturbs the running of the hospital."



To His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, we offer our warmest congratulations, with our best wishes for their long life and happiness.



SDLP to fight for dead hunger striker's seat

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

The writ was issued yesterday for the by-election at Fermanagh and South Tyrone, to elect a successor to Mr Robert Sands, the dead hunger striker who never took his seat at Westminster. It will be held on August 20.

The Commons approved without a division a motion allowing it to take place, although it looked at one stage as if a vote and possibly a debate, would have to be held.

Mr James Dunn, Labour MP for Liverpool, Kirkdale, objected to the motion moved by Mr David Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, at the beginning of question time.

Mr Gerard Fitt, Socialist MP for Belfast, West, who later bitterly attacked the decision to move the writ, also voiced his doubts at that stage.

Accordingly, Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, ruled that what would have to put the motion again at the end of question time. If it had been opposed at that stage MPs would have been entitled to debate the motion before voting on it.

In the meantime, however, Mr Dunn decided not to press his objections and the motion went through unopposed.

Mr Dunn, Under Secretary for Northern Ireland in the last Labour government, said later that he had objected to the motion in the first place because he had not been favourably inclined in the prospect of a by-election being held under the shadow of the H-block hunger strikers.

He felt that any chance of reaching an accommodation with the hunger strikers would go until the by-election had been held.

After consultations with colleagues, he had decided not to press his objection because, if the issue had gone to a vote and he had been unsuccessful, the difficulties he was trying to avoid might have been intensified.

"Without making any capitulation to the hunger strikers I am sure there could have been catastrophic consequences, so I decided to let the matter go."

Mr David Thomas had been given assurances that neither the Government nor the Labour Party would block his move.

After he moved the motion in the Commons, Mr Fitt rose on a point of order and expressed his reservations about the writ, saying that a dead or dying body of an IRA hunger striker was a more lethal weapon than an Armalite rifle in the hands of men of violence.

Mr Fitt regretted last night that Mr Dunn had not maintained his objection.

"The moving of this writ is almost tantamount to calling for a prolongation of the hunger strike," he said.

It was all so easy for MPs in Westminster to talk about the democratic dangers of leaving a Northern Ireland constituency unrepresented, but the comfortable atmosphere of the House of Commons was light years removed from the realities of politics in Northern Ireland.

There was no need to hold the election while the Commons was not sitting. Even if the most articulate of MPs were elected, he or she would not be heard until October.

Mr Sands, who was serving a 14-month jail sentence for possessing firearms, was elected to the Commons on April 10 by a majority of 1,446 votes over Mr Harry West, the Official Unionist candidate. He died on May 4 after 66 days without food.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party have decided to contest the by-election but a candidate will not be picked until next week (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

At the last by-election in April, when Mr Sands was elected an MP, the party had no candidate after being outmanoeuvred.

Mr Sands' election agent, Mr Owen Carron, is standing on an anti-H-block ticket and it will be interesting to see if pressure is brought on the SDLP to withdraw before nominations close to ensure that there is no split in the nationalist vote, which would allow a unionist candidate to win.

In April the SDLP candidate withdrew in the belief that the seat was going to be contested by an independent MP, Mr Noel Maguire, but he withdrew at the last moment in favour of Mr Sands.

The official Unionist candidate is Mr Kenneth Maginnis, a schoolteacher and part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment. The Alliance Party have not yet publicly named their candidate.

At the Maze prison, near Belfast, the condition of Mr Kieran Doherty and Mr Kevin Lynch, who today entered the 69th and 68th day of fast respectively, continued to deteriorate.



Robert Lowe, aged 26, with his painting "Tales of the Alhambra" which was voted by the public the best work at the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition and won him the £1,200 BP award.

GLC foots jamboree bill

By Martin Huckerby

Grants for a big bonfire and fireworks spectacular on November 5, and a steel band jamboree in Trafalgar Square, are among the subsidies announced yesterday by the arts and recreation committee of the Greater London Council.

The council is giving £2,300 to Welfare State International to mount its Guy Fawkes night celebration, and £200 to the

Steel Band Association. Most of the £223,130 grants announced yesterday were in the pipeline before Labour took control of the GLC.

However, Mr Tony Banks, chairman of the committee, said he was particularly pleased about the £100,000 towards constructing and fitting out the New Albany Empire in Deptford.

Other grants include £30,000 for work on the Theatre Royal, Stratford East; £30,500 towards the cost of running the Greater London Arts Association; £6,000 for the running costs of Dulwich Picture Gallery; £2,000 to hire stands for soeactors at the Notting Hill Carnival; and a guarantee of £3,250 for the Hampstead Theatre.

CAA baulks at war on bucket shop operators

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The Civil Aviation Authority has neither the staff nor the time to mount a holy war against bucket shops which give discounts on airline tickets, Sir Nigel Foulkes, the authority's chairman, said yesterday.

Widespread discounting was symptomatic of an over-regulated airline industry, Sir Nigel commented. The over-regulators were not in Britain but abroad, and he hoped that liberalising governments, including the British, would eventually prevail on the heavily protectionist governments to create conditions in which the bucket shops would wither away.

Sir Nigel was presenting the report and accounts for the authority for 1980-81, which showed a net loss of £28.3m compared with a loss of £28.5m in the previous year.

In another reference to bucket shops, Mr Raymond Colegate, economic director for the authority, said he would like to see freedom for airlines to file, and countries at both ends of the routes in approval, "the sort of fares which would be what the marketplace is looking for, available across the high street counter, and not through some back street office."

Sir Nigel apologized to the travelling public to the airlines and the tourist industry for the damage caused this year by the air traffic controllers' strike. His apology would, he said, be echoed by those controllers who did not support the strike and many who did.

Smoking in decline—by men only

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The number of men who smoke has declined by a fifth in the past eight years but the number of women smokers has declined by only a tenth, a new report shows.

The decline among women has been falling off in recent years and between 1978 and 1980 the numbers remained static, while the number of men who smoked continued to fall.

By 1980, 42 per cent of men and 37 per cent of women smoked. A far higher proportion of men (28 per cent) had given up smoking, compared with only 14 per cent of women.

The figures, collected last year in the General Household Survey and published yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, show that the difference in smoking habits between social classes continued to increase, with more professional people than manual workers giving up.

Smoking has declined particularly sharply among young men. In the 16-19 age group, the proportion of smokers fell from 43 per cent in 1972 to 32 per cent in 1980.

Current Smoking 1972-1980, Information Branch (Dept. of Health), OPCS, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2R 6JP.

GULLS' MYSTERY
Samples from herring gulls found in the Channel have been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for analysis. The symptoms include paralysis.

New control on MPs' spending is rejected

By Peter Hennessy

A classic Westminster-Whitehall power battle was joined yesterday when the Treasury rejected a plan proposed by the all-party Commons Public Accounts Committee to increase Parliament's control over public spending.

The committee wanted its watchdog, the Comptroller and Auditor General, to be granted access to the books of all public and private bodies in receipt of funds voted by Parliament, including the nationalized industries. It also recommended the establishment of a national audit office with wide powers of investigation to supersede the controller's existing exchequer and audit department.

The report was regarded in Whitehall as very radical both by the interdepartmental committee of finance offices which considered it initially and the ministers who approved the Treasury's White Paper, *The Role of the Comptroller and Auditor General*, published yesterday.

The White Paper rejects the idea of a national audit office and decries the need for an extension of the comptroller's remit to allow him to monitor public money wherever it flowed. It endorses, however, the committee's desire to develop value-for-money investigations and encourages MPs to examine the relationships between nationalized industries and their sponsoring departments in Whitehall.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton, chairman of the public accounts committee and a former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, was highly critical of the White Paper yesterday. He promised that the fight to extend parliamentary accountability and control of spending would go on.

He said: "The response shows the worst side of the Treasury and its almost inevitable resistance to change. I very much regret that the Government have endorsed so negative a reply, especially when our proposals were unanimous and non-party political. This is clearly not the end of the matter."

"I know very strong all-party support for the committee's views exists and pressure will be maintained to ensure that the House of Commons has real or effective control over public spending."

At a briefing to journalists, Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, denied in a statement on the record that the White Paper was contemptuous of the principle of parliamentary accountability and the wishes of the premier's parliamentary select committee. This government had done more than any previous administration to increase the power of Parliament by establishing the new departmentally related select committee, he said.

The best way of increasing efficiency in the public sector was to build on the recent experience of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in conducting efficiency audits in the nationalized industries, Mr Lawson said.

The White Paper said an extension of the remit of the comptroller, as proposed by the committee, would overload him and his staff. It would be better to increase the involvement of private sector accountants in the audit of public spending.

Mr Barnett said: "The Government's constant repetition in the White Paper of not wanting to extend or overload the comptroller and auditor general wholly misses the point. They talk of involving the private sector, something to which I have no objection."

The Role of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CMD 8323, Stationery Office, £1.10).

Government to take over local authority auditing

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced its intention to set up a new commission to audit local authorities in England and Wales.

So that the audit commission can begin work in 1983, early legislation is expected, and it could be included in the Queen's Speech in the autumn. The commission would take responsibility for the district audit system now supervised by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

In a statement to the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, said the commission's members would be from local government, industry, commerce and the professions, with an independent chairman.

Mr King's statement came in the light of the publication of the Public Accounts Committee report, which recommended that the Comptroller and Auditor General should assume responsibility for the district audit.

The Government had decided that such an arrangement would clash with the constitutional

position of local authorities, Mr King said. "We do not believe it is right in principle that a local authority should appoint its own auditors."

The proposed commission would appoint auditors, either from district audit or the private sector, to the local authorities and work on efficiency and value for money.

The present district audit cost about £8m to scrutinize local government spending of £22m in England and Wales this year. The proposed commission would be slightly more expensive, Mr King told a press conference, but it would be self-financing, primarily from audit fees.

While the Confederation of British Industry welcomed the announcement as a way of getting better value for ratepayers' money, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities was critical.

Mr Jack Smart, the authority's chairman, said that to take away from local government their right to choose their own auditors was restricting them and denying them the right that any other body had.

*If the occasion has sparkle
there's a very good reason.*



KILLER'S CAR FOUND

A car which Simon Hennessey, aged 17, the escaped killer, may have stolen in Nuneaton was found abandoned 17 miles away in Leamington Spa yesterday, police said last night.

Hennessey, who was sent to jail two years ago for stabbing to death his widowed aunt, aged 72, broke out of Glenliff Youth Treatment Centre in Erdington, Birmingham.

3 MONTHS TO PAY £1M COSTS

Alexander Sinclair, the millionaire drugs organizer, was yesterday given three months to pay £1m towards prosecution costs in the "handless corpse" drugs and murder trial.

The order was made at the Central Criminal Court by Mrs Justice Rose Heilbron, who presided over the case at Lancaster Castle.

New jobs scheme called cynical by black leaders

By Lucy Hodges

The 2500m jobs package announced by the Government yesterday was condemned yesterday by a group of London's black and Asian councillors as doing nothing for black youngsters in the inner cities.

They wrote to Mr. James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, calling for a five-point programme to help young blacks. "Their needs, and not just the needs of white youth, must be met if we are to avoid repetitions of the street violence recently seen," they said.

Their letter, written by Mr. Russell Profit, a black Lewisham councillor and spokesman for the Standing Conference of Afro-Caribbean Councillors, describes the new jobs programme as cynically motivated and incoherent. It says the package is an attempt to buy off the feelings of anger which led to street violence.

It says: "Neither these proposals nor anything we have so far seen from this government add up to anything like the programme several of us in the black communities have been calling for to create hope for the future of Britain's black communities."

"It should not be forgotten that it is these youngsters who, in the first place, began to take action on the streets as a way of gaining attention to their plight."

The councillors want the Government to take a lead in pushing for equal opportunities programmes in employment which, like those in the United States, are properly monitored. "The Civil Service has a five-point plan but it is widely believed to be ineffective and the position of blacks is not monitored."

They also want a proper equal opportunities clause in all contracts with outside companies, as a condition for receiving government work.

The letter calls for employers to be encouraged to train key people to identify discrimination and for the Government to encourage positive action in favour of blacks. It says second-opportunity courses should be set up.

"Must we in the black community wait until white society runs out of either good-natured judges or good-natured judges it can lead to cool its trouble spots or until the police can no longer cope before we see realistic attempts to find proper solutions to the racial frustrations of living in Britain?"

Ratepayers may face £2m bill

Riot damage in West Yorkshire could cost ratepayers up to £2m it was disclosed yesterday.

The West Yorkshire police committee was told that the county council had received 120 compensation claims, and the estimate of the cost was between £1m and £2m.

Mr. Ronald Gregory, the chief constable, told the committee that a group of about 50 youths was believed to have started the rioting in Chapeltown, Leeds.

It was difficult to identify the cause of that type of public disorder, but for some time there had been evidence of agitators and extremists inciting violent opposition to the establishment.

Police should seek a middle course and if possible, protect life and property without resorting to water cannons, rubber bullets or CS gas, he said.

Sizing up job seekers, page 20

A mortgage survey is ruled proof of value

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Consumers' Association claimed last night that a High Court decision yesterday would mean house buyers no longer have to commission a separate survey on their house when buying on a mortgage.

Mr. Justice Park held that building society surveys who admitted they had submitted a negligent report did have a responsibility to the couple who were buying the house, and could not claim that only the building society was their client.

Mr. David Teuch, legal officer to the Consumers' Association, said the judge's decision meant buyers could now rely on a building society's willingness to give a mortgage as meaning that the house was in satisfactory condition.

"It has been a grievance of house-buyers for years that they paid for the building society's survey, but were not allowed to see it," he said.

Until now house buyers have been told that though they pay for the building society's survey they cannot rely on it as proof of the property's condition. To satisfy and protect themselves it has been necessary to commission a second survey, for a second fee, though often it has been carried out by the same surveyor.

Spokesmen for the Building Societies Association and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors said yesterday that it was too early to predict how the decision might affect the surveying system, but there was speculation that it would lead to an increase in surveyors' fees, and more thorough surveys on the building societies' behalf.

In the High Court action it was said that Mr. George Yianni and his wife bought a house in Seymour Road, Hove, north London, in 1976 after Edwin Evans and Sons, the surveyors, recommended in a confidential report to the Halifax Building Society that the £15,000 house was good security (the Press Association reports).

Soon after moving in the couple noticed cracks, and damage caused by subsidence had been estimated at £18,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Yianni won their action against the surveyors on Mr. Justice Park's ruling that they were entitled to rely on the surveyors' recommendation to the building society as meaning the house was worth the purchase price.

Mr. Justice Park said the surveyors had admitted they submitted a negligent report to the building society, but had claimed they had no responsibility to the house buyer.

"That is not right," the judge said. "Mr. and Mrs. Yianni paid the surveyors' fee and they, as well as the building society, were their clients."

He added that the Halifax had made it "abundantly plain" that without the negligent recommendation they would not have granted the mortgage. And, said the judge, without the mortgage the Yiannis would not have bought the house.

Law Report, page 24



Ready to go: Tall ships waiting yesterday at Great Yarmouth for today's Cutty Sark race to Ostend. They leave after the royal wedding so that the 400 crew members can watch the ceremony on television.

Home Office examines Clift case

By Stewart Tiedler
Crime Reporter

An internal Home Office inquiry team is preparing a report on Dr. Alan Clift, the forensic scientist who was suspended from duty four years ago because of concern about his work.

Dr. Clift, aged 56, of Witley Avenue, Solihull, has refused to resign or retire from his job in the West Midlands forensic service. Yesterday his case was reviewed by a Civil Service management board composed of two officials and two independent scientists. Their report is expected in the next few weeks.

The Home Office would not say whether Dr. Clift was attending the hearing, adding: "This is an internal board, not a public court."

Last month the Scottish Court of Appeal freed Mr. John Preece, a lorry driver, from Stoke-on-Trent, who had served eight years of a life sentence for murdering a woman, because Dr. Clift's evidence in the case was discredited.

In 1977, Dr. Clift was suspended on full pay of £12,000 after a prosecution decision not to offer evidence at Worcester Crown Court in an assault case involving four men. Senior members of the forensic service then examined other cases the scientist had been involved with.

The Ombudsman has been asked by Mr. Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, to investigate why it took four years for Mr. Preece to gain his freedom after doubts rose about Dr. Clift's work.

IN BRIEF

Woman charged over train baby

Janice Mary St. Clair, aged 31, of Low Hill Crescent, Wolverhampton, was remanded in custody yesterday charged in connection with the disappearance of a three-day-old boy from a Dublin hospital earlier this month.

Mrs. St. Clair, who will next appear in court on Friday, was allowed bail of £300. She has two children. The baby was found abandoned on a Glasgow to Bristol express train.

Schoolboy found dead

A schoolboy, aged 11, wearing only a pyjama top, was found dead beneath the third floor balcony of his flat in Painswick Court, Daniels Gardens, Peckham, south-east London, yesterday, with his books scattered around him. He has not been named.

21st Channel swim

Mike Reed, aged 40, of Ipswich, Suffolk, holder of the record number of successful Channel swims, extended his swim to 21 yesterday when he swam from Dover to Calais in an unofficial time of 16 hours 38 minutes.

Two die in fall

Mr. Timothy Denny, aged 25, and his girlfriend, Bernadette Quinn, aged 21, were found dead outside their Bayswater, west London, hotel early yesterday, after apparently falling backwards while sitting on the balcony. The drop was about 18ft.

Duplicated pools win

Eight Rotherham steelworkers' syndicate won £75,000 from Vernon's Pool four years ago have been told they have now won £250,000 from the same company. They used the same numbers, permutation and stake.

EEC language ruling

An EEC directive that migrant workers' children should be taught their mother tongue has been given legal force and Mr. Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, has said he will apply the directive to about 650,000 pupils in Britain.

Bedford march ban

Bedfordshire Police yesterday announced an eight-day ban on political marches to thwart a planned demonstration by the right-wing British Movement in Bedford on Saturday. The ban will last from then until August 8.

Fire-raiser hunted

Detectives were yesterday hunting a petrol bomber who set fire to an Asian family's home in Thornton Heath, south London, on Monday night. No body was injured but the house was damaged.

Schooner refloated

The sail-racing schooner Sir William Churchill, stranded on a sandbank off the Norfolk coast with a crew of 42 girls on board, was refloated safely with the aid of a tug yesterday.

Mary Rose fund grows

The Mary Rose project announced yesterday the gift of £50,000 from a British foundation. The appeal has now received half the £3m needed to raise Henry VIII's flagship, sunk at Spithead in 1545.

Solicitors struck off for breaches of rules

The Solicitors' Tribunal in London yesterday ordered the names of four solicitors to be struck off the roll.

Mr. Jeremy John Fraser-James, of Hyde Road, Paignton, Devon, a solicitor since 1972, was found guilty of being under the influence of drink when attending a client, breaches of the solicitors' account rules and unauthorized use of clients' money.

Mr. Ronald Geoffrey Manning, of Linacre Road, Litherland, Liverpool, was found guilty of breaches of the accounts rules, conduct unbecoming a solicitor in practising without a certificate, and failing to advise clients of a conflict of interest.

Mr. Stuart Jeffrey Elrod, of

Disabled groups drop holidays test case

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A consortium of 14 disability charities has backed down from taking Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, to court over his refusal to act against a council which declined to provide disabled residents with holidays. But Wiltshire, the council concerned, has accepted the charities' view that it was acting illegally and has set aside £2,000 to provide some holidays this year.

Consortium members will be told today that the decision was taken with much regret, since Wiltshire's action is irrelevant to the legal point they want tested by the courts. But their lawyers believe that Wiltshire's decision, together with the refusal of Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, to grant leave for the case, have weakened the charities' chances.

Instead, the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR), which is organising the consortium's campaign, is pursuing a number of cases in which Mr. Jenkin has been asked to use his default powers against councils who appear to be in breach of their statutory duties.

So far, 11 councils have been referred to Mr. Jenkin for alleged breaches under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, which obliges local authorities to identify disabled residents and offer them services specified in the Act.

Only one of the cases has been resolved, and in that the local authority was exonerated.

In the five other cases where Mr. Jenkin is to institute inquiries, there has been no resolution after delays of up to four months. In written answers yesterday Mr. Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, said they involved matters that were not straightforward and needed consideration.

But referrals to the Secretary of State have been made only because the Court of Appeal advised that it was the correct procedure when a case against a local authority was thrown out.

Labour chooses today to start campaign for poor

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Labour Party is marking the royal wedding by urging its members to start a campaign to start benefit promotion campaign in their constituencies. The Strathclyde experiment, a leaflet, with tear-off, post-free postcards addressed to local social security offices, are being sent to all Labour groups.

The leaflet starts: "You would not let the boss pocket your wages. Why let the Government keep your benefits?" It points out that one million people who have a right to supplementary benefit do not get it.

The initiative comes after the controversial experiment in Strathclyde, where the regional council distributed 100,000 cards in deprived areas despite initial ministerial disapproval. The campaign is estimated to have resulted in an extra £1m in benefits being paid. Bradford and Sheffield authorities have started similar campaigns and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities has urged more to do so.

\$20 FORGERY GANG SENT TO JAIL

Eight men who formed part of a gang forging \$20 notes were jailed at Preston Crown Court yesterday.

But Mr. Justice Caulfield said that the "really powerful, cunning and ruthless men" who formed the gang, which operated had not yet been brought to justice.

Peter Stephens, aged 37, of Darlington, John Appleby, aged 33, of Alnwick, Northumberland, Barry Armstrong, aged 33, and Malcolm Logan, aged 36, both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, described by the judge as distributors of the forged currency, were each jailed for three years.

Richard O'Brien, aged 43, of Prudhoe, Northumberland, was sentenced to six months and Thomas Watson, aged 45, of Hensingham, near Whitehaven, to 18 months. Both were said to be wholesalers in the forged dollars' network.

The remaining two defendants David Cropper, aged 40, of Morecambe, and Lawrence Barry, aged 46, of Workington, were sentenced to six months and 18 months respectively.

The eight men had pleaded guilty to charges involving possessing forged banknotes, and aiding and abetting forgery. The court had been told that police shadowed the suspects for two days.



Science report: Are girls really growing up faster?

By the Staff of "Nature"

It is a common assumption these days that youth reaches sexual maturity much earlier than, say, a hundred years ago; but according to a new report, collections of data on the onset of womanhood, the effect may be much less marked than has been thought, at least in Anglo-Saxon countries.

The data appear in a work titled *A History of the Study of Human Growth*, which is shortly to be published by Cambridge University Press and written by Professor James Tanner of the Institute of Child Health, London, and in the journal *Science*. They show that there has been a much more marked decrease in the mean age of menarche (first period) among women in Scandinavia, Russia and Germany since the nineteenth century than in Britain. The data for the United States are less reliable, Professor Tanner says, but they seem to show a trend closer to the British pattern.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the mean age of menarche among British working women was a little over 15, and among the British middle class about a year earlier, Professor Tanner shows. Today it is about 13.

By contrast, the working class of Copenhagen in 1835 reached menarche at about 16, the middle class about 14, while in figures in Russia and Germany.

Today these countries show a mean age of menarche close to 13, like Britain, so the decline there has been somewhat less than in the working class at least in the United Kingdom.

Scandinavian data dominated earlier estimates of the fall, and may thus have given a mistaken impression of the trend in other countries. In the United States, Professor Tanner says, the decline has been from around 14½ (working class) and 13½ (middle class) in 1890 in a little over 12½ years, at which age it has probably halted.

Developed countries now show a mean age of menarche of a similar order.

The trend may correspond to increasing affluence and better feeding, as is borne out by the difference in menarche dates between the working and middle classes, but, strangely enough, some medieval and Roman data bear out ages close to the modern ones.

Writing in Science (vol. 213, p. 353), Dr. E. B. Baulieu, of New York State University at Buffalo, points out that Roman law assumed that females were mature at 12; a thirteenth-century medical text, *Passiones mulierum*, puts the age of menarche at 13 or 14; and Islamic law prescribed that prospective wives must have menstruated, and set a range of ages for examination between 12 and 13.

© Nature-Times News Service.

HEALTH DEMOTION APPEAL

From a Staff Reporter
Birmingham

Mr. Peter Biddulph, demoted earlier this month as district health administrator for Bromsgrove and Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, said yesterday he was appealing to the regional health authority to clear his professional reputation.

He was suspended from the £15,000-a-year job in May for allegedly failing to report immediately a nursing incident at Bromsgrove General Hospital to the chairman of the area health authority.

In a statement Mr. Biddulph said he had reported the incident as soon as an investigation he had ordered confirmed the incident.

Publicity arising from his demotion had associated recent incidents involving patients at the Bromsgrove hospital, including the wrong operation on a boy, a wrong injection to a newborn baby, and a wrong injection of blood platelets to an elderly woman. All those were outside his responsibility and authority, he said.

CROWN ESTATE PROFITS RISE

The Crown Estate's net contribution to the Exchequer was £11.4m in the year to March, an increase of £1.4m on the previous year, according to the commissioners' annual report published yesterday.

The commissioners, in effect, act as trustees for the Crown's landed property, whose surplus profits and rents are surrendered to Parliament in return for the Civil List.

The Crown Estate Report of the Commissioners for the year ended 31st March 1981. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, £3.80.

Bathers not told of risks

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

A serious lack of warning signs in places where people have drowned has been revealed in Home Office statistics. They show that in the years 1975-80 more than 4,800 people died by drowning.

Although hazardous conditions were known to be prevalent at more than 30 per cent of these locations, warn-

ing signs were present at fewer than 10 per cent, the figures show.

One in five of the 723 drownings reported last year, excluding those in domestic baths, occurred when the victim was known to be within his or her depth. Most drownings occurred in rivers, with the sea the next most dangerous place.

Howe hints at legislation to curb racist groups

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

An indication that the Government would be willing to introduce legislation to restrict racialist organisations in the light of inquiries being made by the Home Office, was given by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Anglo-Asian Conservative Society in London yesterday.

Recalling the findings in 1967 of the Street Committee of which he was a member, he said it was accepted as axiomatic that the integration of British life was a problem which all people of goodwill wanted to solve.

It is all the sadder that certain extremists are trying to deny the validity of this process," Sir Geoffrey said. "As you know, the Home Secretary is conducting an inquiry into racist activities at the moment. The aim is to assess the extent of racially-motivated attacks and determine how far racialist organisations are behind them."

"We must ensure, and we will ensure that all our citizens have equal protection under the law. We will not compromise with racialism."

Some extremes of opinion did not recognise the enormous contribution that different racial groups had made to British life. In places there had been racial violence. This had, of course, come at the time as a disturbing increase in the general level of violent behaviour, much of which had nothing to do with race.

"Many of this month's so-called riots were little more than hooliganism," Sir Geoffrey asserted. "But some of the earlier incidents had a racial element. In Southall there was an extremist with Nazi emblems. In Brixton, whatever the rights and wrongs, the upshot was a battle between blacks and the police."

"Our responses to incidents of this sort must be to reassert the fact that Britain is a multi-racial society."

Riot courts

Police van bomber is jailed

A merchant seaman who threw a petrol bomb at a police van during a riot was jailed for three years at Manchester Crown Court yesterday.

Anthony Vickers, aged 20, told detectives he threw the bomb to make a name for himself, but fortunately it failed to explode and the three officers in the van were not hurt.

Vickers, of Ellesmere Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, admitted charges of attempted arson, possessing articles with intent to destroy property, and affray.

He was told by Mr. Justice Forbes: "You did not care whether those police officers lost their lives."

Mr. Nicholas Simmonds, for the prosecution, said Vickers was arrested during rioting in Moss Side, Manchester. About 400 youths began stoning police, and when officers chased youths in a van Vickers threw a bottle containing paraffin and a lighter which lit the van.

Vickers admitted there had been "great trouble" in the officers' lives. "But I didn't bother—I wanted to make a name for myself."

Mr. William Morris, for the defence, said that when Vickers went out with the paraffin he changed his mind about throwing a bomb, but then saw the rioting and "got carried away."

A Territorial soldier who shouted "Fight me" at a group of coloured youths, after finding that his home had been ransacked during the April riots in Brixton, was jailed for nine months at Horseferry Road Court, London, yesterday.

Andrew Cairns, aged 26, unemployed plasterer, of Barnwell Road, Brixton, admitted using threatening words in Brixton, and carrying a knife which he found in the street.

"The time for leniency has passed," the magistrate, Mr. Kenneth Harrington, said.

COUNCIL HOLDS ON
Lothian council, threatened with a big reduction in government grant, agreed in Edinburgh yesterday to meet Mr. George Young, Secretary of State for Scotland, probably tomorrow, but its delegation will not be putting a cash cut package to him.



Tax haven in Oxfordshire: The bridge at Eynsham that provides a royal toll.

A royal privilege

Tax-free toll that spans the years

From Arthur Osman, Oxford

One of the few tax havens known to exist in Britain was created by George III in 1796 and is still flourishing today.

The present beneficiary, Mr. Michael Cox, prefers to stay quiet about certain aspects of the recent purchase of and tax-free income from Swinford toll bridge over the Thames at Eynsham, near Oxford.

He is able to charge 2p for every vehicle crossing the bridge under the old toll, "a penny a wheel". He guardedly admits that between 15,000 and 25,000 vehicles cross every week but says that doctors, ambulance men, firemen and people driving service vehicles do not pay. Nor do those independent spirits who drive past the tollkeeper's outstretched hands.

Mr. Cox said he does not get £100 a week from the toll as a result of this and that he has made a profit of £250,000 from the bridge, 11 acres of land and the house that goes with it.

Mr. Cox has the sound of a beleaguered man in his royal haven and acknowledges that many people in today's egalitarian world object to paying for passage across his bridge. There are no reports that he has pursued defaulters for he has the right of claiming the toll. "If the sum is not paid within four days."

Local rumour indicates that Mr. Cox is anxious to round up the 2p toll to 5p and thereby

more than double his tax-free income.

He said yesterday: "Absolutely untrue. I assure you I have no such idea and the bridge will keep on ticking over as it is. Mind you with the wedding this week, as is going to die, simply die. You could say I would look at any approach the county council cared to make."

Oxfordshire county council recently reviewed the little time warp in its midst and told Mr. Cox that the tolls cannot be increased without an enabling statute which the council would probably resist.

The hereditary owners of the bridge were the Earls of Abingdon to whom George III granted the rights for "favours rendered."

The bridge was built in 1767 after Lord Abingdon who owned the ferry across the river suggested that he build the bridge at his own expense.

For doing so he was given privileges, one of which was that of collecting tolls fixed by statute in 1767.

The most important privilege, however, was the exemption from the bridge and any toll from any taxes greater than those to which the old ferry and the ferry tolls were subject in 1767.

In practice, this meant the profit from the tolls was exempt from income tax.

The bridge originally linked Oxfordshire and Berkshire. The Abingdon Estate has maintained

it for two centuries and it has only cost the authorities on either bank the fee for crossing it with their vehicles.

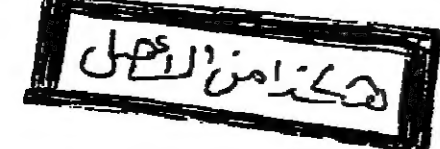
The county council has reported: "To say that George III granted rights for favours rendered does not suggest, as was in fact the case, that the rights were granted in return for hearing the cost which even then must have been very substantial of building a bridge."

Since that time, although the act imposes no liability on the owners to maintain it they have done so continuously. It remains in full use and although it is narrow it is by no means as narrow as a number of bridges over the Thames above and below Swinford."

Throughout this century both Oxfordshire and Berkshire have considered buying the bridge but have always decided the cost would be too great if they did so and stopped the tolls.

Two years ago the bridge was bequeathed by the late Lady Abingdon to Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Hole, of Dorset, family friends, who sold it earlier this year to Mr. Cox who had managed it.

Mr. and Mrs. Hole made a confidential approach to the county to see if it would buy it. But the county found that the vendors only wanted to sell the bridge and related property for a very substantial sum because the profit from the tolls provided considerable tax-free income.



HOW TO GET MORE OUT OF A BANK THAN A BANK GETS OUT OF YOU.

Believe us, it's perfectly possible to get more out of a bank than a bank gets out of you. At least, it is at Barclays. All you have to do is know the rules of the game and keep on your toes. Are you ready?

Rule one: always keep £50 in your personal cheque account, then you won't have to pay for cheques, standing orders and statements. Even if you drop below £50, you may still not have to pay bank charges.

Most of our personal customers who stay in credit don't pay a penny.

Rule two: if you have a surplus after you've paid your bills, make it work for you: invest it in a Bonus Savings Account. The interest rate is currently 11%* per annum but

you must save at least £10 a month for a year.

Rule three: apply for a Barclaycard to use as a cheque guarantee card. It will guarantee your cheques up to £100 in any Barclays branch, and up to £50 in shops anywhere in the UK. You can use it as a credit card too.

Rule four: make use of the bank even when it's closed.

Outside many branches of Barclays you'll find Barclaybank machines.

Assuming you have the money in your account, you can draw up to £100 a day, and order a statement. You can usually check the balance of your account too.

In some machines you can deposit money and leave a request for a cheque book or a letter for your branch.

Rule five: when you need a loan or insurance, apply to Barclays, in person or by post.

Ask us to insure your home, car, freezer or anything else. As long as the premium is over £36 (excluding car and holiday insurance) you can spread the payment over 12 months without paying any interest.

Ask us for a Barclayloan when you need money to improve your home or to buy a car, season ticket or holiday.

No security is required. All we ask is that you're aged between 18 and 60 and in a steady job. You can borrow between £200 and £5,000.

Rule six: when you buy a home, ask Barclays for a mortgage. We'll nearly always give you a quick 'yes' or 'no'.

In fact, we can tell you now, if you're a first-time buyer saving between £100 and £250 per month for two years in our Mortgage Savings Scheme, our answer will be 'yes', subject to satisfactory security, credit assessment and valuation of the property.

Rule seven: get to know your bank manager, by name.

Now we realise that all banks tell you to do this, and that most people think it's just a wheeze to get them inside the door and sell them something.

But this isn't so.

Nine times out of ten a bank manager's advice is free (and at Barclays we'll tell you beforehand if it's going to cost you anything).

It's also unbiased and confidential. Use him shamelessly.

Finally, if there's anything else you think

Barclays can or should do, tell your bank manager. Or write to Tom Blake at the address below.

*Interest rate correct on 2.7.1981.

For written details of the various services described, tick the appropriate box.

Mortgage Savings Scheme ☐ Mortgages ☐ Insurance Services ☐ Bank Charges ☐
Bonus Savings Account ☐ Barclaycard ☐ Barclayloans ☐ Barclaybank Card ☐
Opening a Bank Account ☐

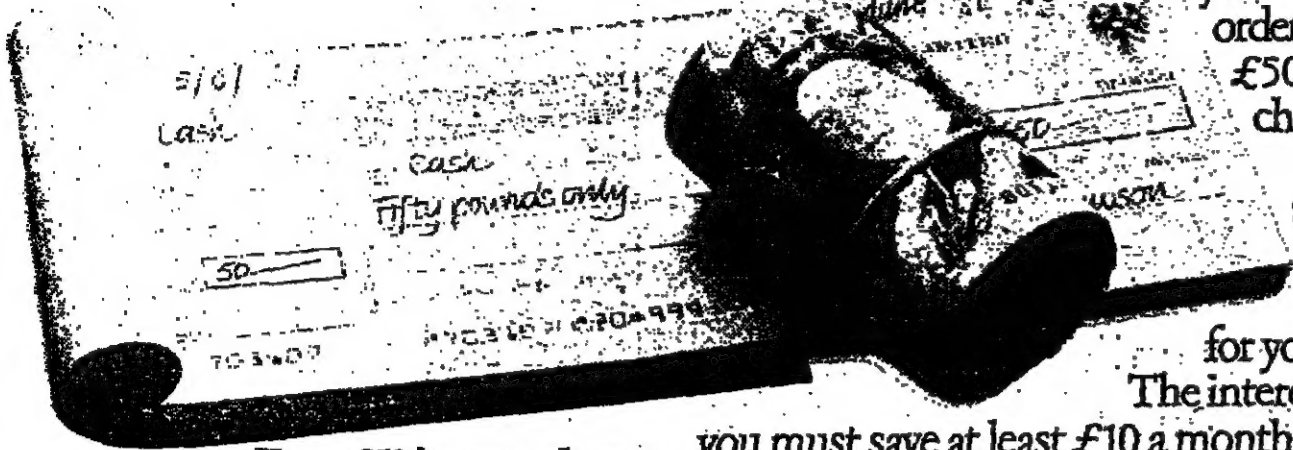
Name _____

Address _____

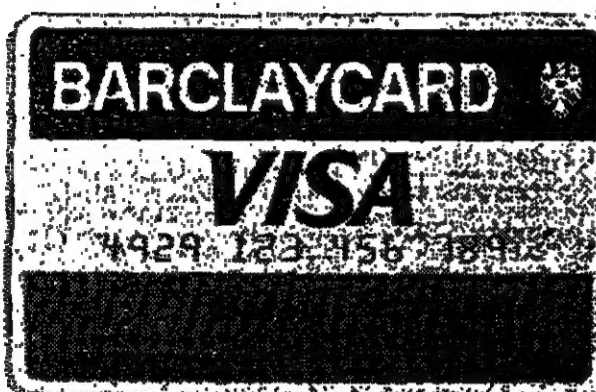
Post to: Tom Blake, Barclays Bank Limited, Juxon House, 94 St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8EH.

BARCLAYS

We'll arrange all your personal insurance. And you can usually pay the premium over 12 months without paying any interest.



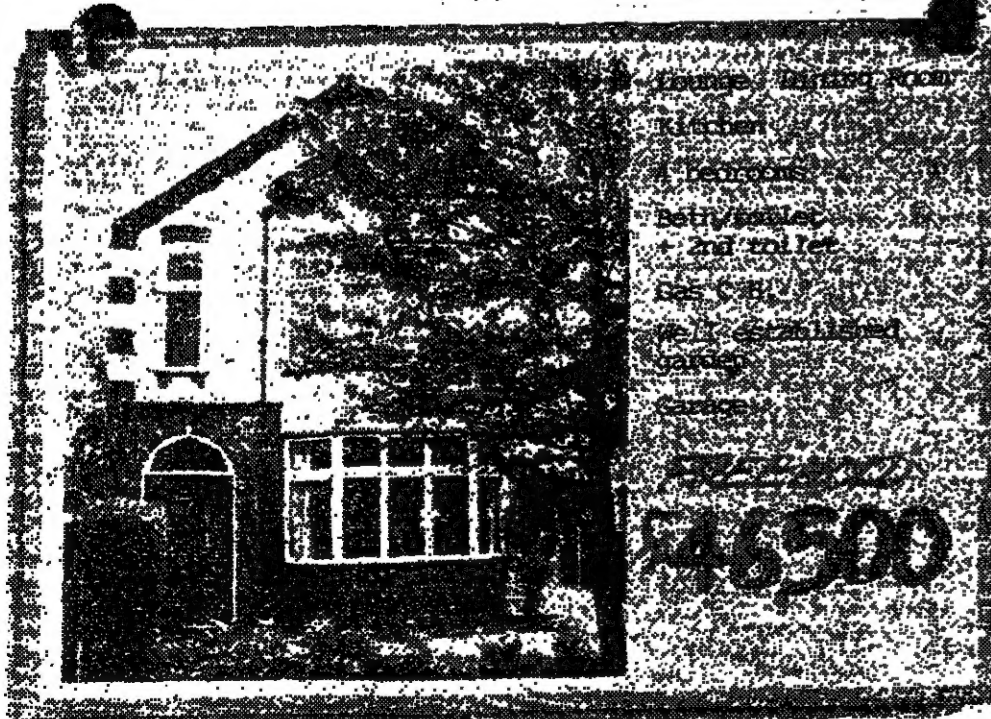
Keep £50 in your cheque account and all your cheques, standing orders and statements will be free.



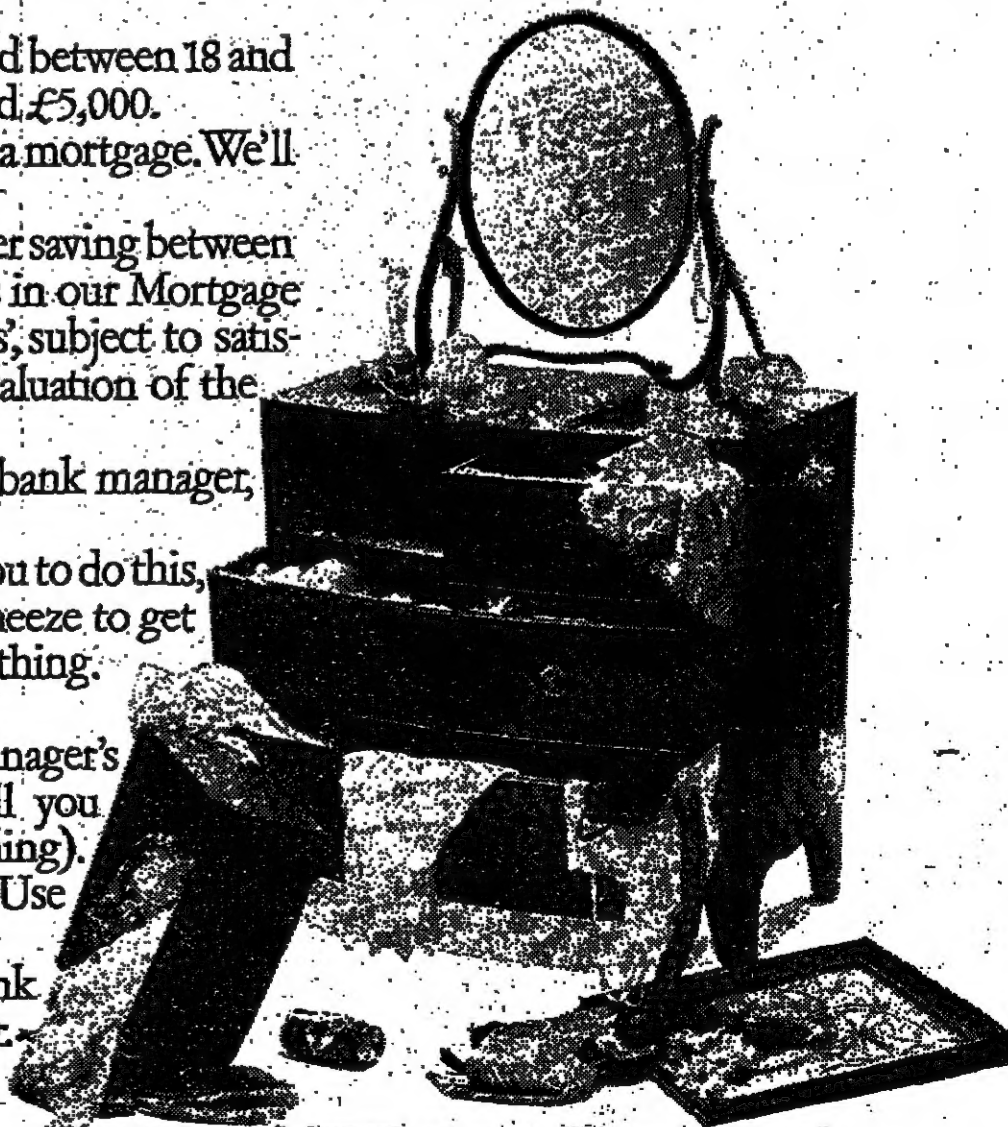
Use it as a cheque guarantee card.
Use it as a credit card.



You can borrow up to £5,000 without even entering a bank. Apply through the post for a Barclayloan.



Unlike building societies, we nearly always give quick decisions when you ask us for a mortgage.



Handful of Democrats can block Reagan's tax bill

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 28

The political struggle over the Reagan Administration's tax-cut proposals reached its climax today with both the White House and Democratic leaders making last-minute attempts to win warring congressmen to their side ahead of tomorrow's House vote on the tax plan.

In a nation-wide television broadcast last night President Reagan, using all of his personal skills, urged Americans to tell their congressmen to support the administration's programme. Declaring that his plan was "the first real tax cut for everyone in almost 20 years".

The President accused the Democrats of playing "political fun and games with the nation's economy" by trying to present an alternative tax package.

Democratic leaders responded sharply immediately after his broadcast by saying that the President's tax cut programme would only benefit the wealthy. Commenting on the broadcast, Mr. Thomas O'Neill, the leader of the House, said:

"It's a super salesman all right. But the question is very simple. Do you make over \$50,000 or less than \$50,000? If you make over \$50,000 then go for the Republican plan, because that's what it's geared for. His bill is geared for the wealthy of America and that's what the fight is all about."

What, in fact, the fight in the House of Representatives is all about is over a small group of southern Democrats who enabled President Reagan to score a major victory a month ago by voting for his plans to cut the budget over the next three years.

President Reagan has been trying to ensure that the same group of Democrats will sup-

port his tax-cut plan, and for the past few days he has been assiduously courting them with picnics at Camp David and invitations to the White House. This afternoon 30 Democrats were among a group of 43 congressmen who were invited to the White House to hear the President make a final plea for his tax plan.

Democratic leaders, still festering from their defeat in the budget vote, have also been campaigning hard to ensure there are not as many defectors from their ranks during tomorrow's vote.

Assuming that all House Republicans vote for the President's tax plan, the administration needs to win the support of 27 Democrats. Mr. B. O'Neill said last night that only 14 Democrats were sure to support the President's tax bill and that another seven or eight were on the fence.

Today the White House conceded the President was still a few votes short. Mr. Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the President only had 20 of the 27 Democrats needed to assure victory. It was clear, therefore, that the issue would be decided tomorrow by a margin of less than 10 votes.

So intense has the political debate over the tax bill become that the merits and demerits of the rival tax plans have almost been lost.

President Reagan's plan is for a 25 per cent tax cut spread over 33 months while the Democrats are offering a 15 per cent cut spread over 21 months. Both bills also include an array of benefits for businesses aimed at encouraging them to invest in new plants and equipment.

In recent weeks both bills have also been laden with a mass of other benefits and

"sweeteners" for different groups of taxpayers, as each side has sought to put together a coalition of support in Congress.

In his broadcast the President emphasized that his tax plan was an essential part of his programme designed to restore the health of the American economy.

"Our economic package is a closely knit, carefully constructed plan to restore America's economic strength and put our nation back on the road to prosperity," he said. "Each part of this package is vital. It cannot be considered piecemeal... only if Congress passes all of its major components does it have any real chance of success."

The President took advantage of the recent Ottawa summit to help his case. He asserted that European, Japanese and Canadian leaders had emphasized they were watching the progress of his Administration's economic programme with great hopes. The best way to have a strong foreign policy was to have a strong economy at home, he said.

In an attempt to win Democratic support the President constantly referred to his tax plan as a "bipartisan Bill". The bill is being sponsored jointly by Representative Kent Hance, a Democrat from Texas, and Representative Barber Conable, a Republican from New York.

Mr. Reagan said his tax cuts provided for long-term security and certainly would enable people to invest in order to secure a strong economy. He said Democrats were putting forward a short-term plan which did not offer such certainty.

Initial reaction to the President's broadcast seems to have been favourable.



Dr Irving Jaye (above) with his baby son and daughter and (below) Mrs Yaira Jaye.

Mother and her child survive coma birth

The first pictures have been released of a baby born more than four months after his mother went into a coma following a car crash.

It is believed to be the first time both mother and child have survived such a birth.

Mrs Yaira Jaye, wife of Dr Irving Jaye, an Israeli kibbutz doctor, gave birth to Yiftach in the Beit Levinstein Hospital in Ramat Gan last September 5. Her baby son weighed 5lb 6oz.

Dr Jaye, aged 37, who

works at Kibbutz Eilon, in northern Israel, said that doctors had recommended an abortion. He refused.

"One of the hardest things was to ensure that the unborn child got proper nutrition because we did not know how the mother's diet should be altered," he said.

"When we noticed that growth seemed to be slowing we altered the mother's diet by increasing the iron, calcium, vitamins and protein in the food which was administered directly to her stomach via a tube."



Social net becomes a hammock

Fiddlers call the tune in German welfare state

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 28

The West Germans call their welfare system a "social net" to protect the sick, the jobless and the old. But many are complaining that it has become a "social hammock" in which the lazy and the feckless can laze in luxury at the expense of the rest.

Much of West Germany's wealth has been ploughed into a social system—a mixture of insurance and public assistance—considerably more lavish than Britain's. As the two coalition parties negotiate cutbacks in the system, West Germans are swapping tales of hair-raising abuses.

There is, for instance, the married couple working on a camping site in the north who, after 10 years, still have not been able to buy a house. The little grocer's shop, which keeps the newspaper stand, each formally employs the other as a shop assistant.

"As the season draws to a close, each reports sick to the other and each receives lives on sick pay provided by mutual fund for small businesses and by the health insurance company."

Come the winter, they shut up shop, dismiss each other, and live on unemployment pay. Since they have only worked a few months at the end of the year, they get enough tax back from the state to live another two weeks without work.

Altogether, according to the weekly news magazine *Spiegel*, which dug out this genuine case, they work 20 weeks a year, go off "sick" for 11 weeks, are unemployed for 19. The best is holiday, and they still have full pension rights.

Many West Germans say they know doctors or dentists—the country's highest earners—who employ their own or colleagues' wives as receptionists, then dismiss them so that they can live for three months on unemployment insurance which is 68 per cent of their former earnings. Then they rehire them, dismiss them again—and so on indefinitely.

When Herr Hans Ulrich Klose resigned as Mayor of

Hamburg recently, he did his press spokesman and friend, Herr Manfred Bissinger, a favour—he dismissed him.

If Herr Bissinger had resigned, he would have got no social benefits. As it was, he was entitled to six months on full pay—4,000 marks or nearly £2,000 a month—five years on 75 per cent of his pay and a pension of 4,000 marks a month for the rest of his life.

The opposition reckoned that three years of Herr Bissinger's services is likely to cost the city 150 million marks (about £500,000).

Herr Bissinger's case drew attention to the privileges of an exclusive group, the political civil servants who are hired by politicians and usually depart when they fall from office. It is an insecure job, but they make up for it by ensuring that they are financially safe for the rest of their lives.

Then there are the ordinary civil servants who, by taking out private medical insurance on top of their ordinary health insurance, can actually make a profit if they fall sick. They are retired people who get more in pensions than they earned while they were working, and then there are the works of art bought by businessmen which are sold back to the state for nothing because they are decorated for their services and are therefore tax-deductible.

A spokesman for the federal labour office in Nuremberg says that he knows how many people fiddle the welfare system, but as a whole they are exceptions to the rule.

Even Social Democrats, who oppose any cutbacks in the social services, are prepared to campaign against abuses but the experts say that policing the system more severely would be so costly that actual savings would be negligible.

Meanwhile, there is a growing movement against the principle that citizens should be looked after from cradle to grave by a bureaucratic state. Oddly enough, it is coming not from the right wing but from the left.

Mauritania 'CIA target'

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 28

The Central Intelligence Agency had proposed destabilizing the former government of Mauritania and not President Gaddafi's regime in Libya as reported in the latest issue of *Newsweek*, according to Administration sources.

The sources were commenting on the report that Mr. William Casey, the beleaguered director of the CIA, and Mr. Max Baucus, his former deputy director in charge of covert operations, had planned a covert scheme aimed at overthrowing a foreign government.

Exactly why the CIA should have considered such action in Mauritania, which was the tar-

get of a pro-Moroccan coup earlier this year, is unclear. But the fact that the House intelligence committee should have felt sufficiently strongly to protest about the proposed action to President Reagan has raised further doubts about Mr. Casey's suitability for the post.

The Senate intelligence committee today began secret hearings into the financial dealings of Mr. Casey before he became the CIA's director.

A State Department official said today that a claim by President Fidel Castro of Cuba that the CIA was responsible for the current outbreak of dengue fever in Cuba was totally without foundation.

Shelling fails to end shaky ceasefire

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 28

The shaky ceasefire between the Israeli and Palestinian troops survived two more breaches today as Palestinian gunners twice fired heavy artillery shells at targets in the frontier enclave controlled by the Israeli-backed Christian militia leader, Major Saad Haddad.

The ceasefire incidents brought to six the number of Palestinian violations of the ceasefire agreement reported by Israel's military command since it came into force last Friday. On each occasion, the Israeli Army has refrained from returning fire and has also succeeded in restraining the militia from retaliating.

At present, the Israelis appear willing to ignore the occasional violation, contenting themselves with earning international goodwill by not retaliating in kind. But diplomatic observers are doubtful that the restraint will last if any civilians are killed.

As efforts continued in the north of Israel to return life to normal, the authorities announced that a number of senior municipal officials in Kiryat Shimon had been dismissed for fleeing the town and deserting their jobs during the shelling.

More than 60 per cent of the population of 15,000 abandoned their homes during the two-week war of attrition with the Palestinians. Among those dismissed today were the city treasurer, the official responsible for security in the local schools and the parks manager.

The low morale among the townspeople during the shelling has been a subject of concern to the Government, which is still uncertain how many residents plan to leave permanently. Urgent efforts are now under way to improve shelters and other forms of defence.

The Israeli Knesset today ratified a new law which will allow the Government to use the Israel Defense Forces for setting up a multi-

national peace force in the Sinai after Israeli troops pull out next spring (AFP report).

Only the small Talyan and Communist Parties voted against the accord, which has already been initiated by negotiating delegations of the three countries.

The official ceremony for signing the Sinai accord is to be held in Washington at the end of the week.

The force, which will be controlled primarily by Americans, could be pulled out of the peninsula only by agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Washington: Mr. Robert Neumann, American Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has resigned only three months after being appointed to the post (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The official reason is the ill health of his wife. However, sources here said that Mr. Neumann, who has been in Washington for the past week, had a disagreement with Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, over how to gain congressional approval for the sale of five sophisticated Aviac aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Cairo: President Sadat says he will make a joint offer to President Reagan, suggesting the United States use military facilities in Egypt and Sudan to avert another Afghanist "tragedy". (Our Correspondent writes).

Egypt has been offering America the use of such facilities for more than a year, and Sudan supported the idea last March. But the joint offer, which Mr. Sadat discussed after a visit from President Mubarak of Sudan, is a new approach.

Both President Mubarak and Mr. Sadat have insisted that the facilities could be used only temporarily and not permanently as bases—a volatile issue for where volunteers of the colonial era are long.

President Sadat is to visit Washington from August 4 to 9.

Sad case of a black with no job

From Eric Marsden

Laurea, Cape Town, July 28

One of the more magistrates' courts in this bleak suburb spent all day listening to the sad story of Philip Msimkazi, one of more than 1,000 people arrested in the western Cape under the pass laws as an illegal resident.

It was a depressingly familiar account of the plight of the homeless and jobless blacks in South Africa's cities. Mr. Msimkazi, aged 35, is from Ciskei, the homeland on the Indian Ocean for part of the Xhosa-speaking people. He has a wife and four children there but owns no land or cattle, so his family is wholly dependent on what he can send them from casual work. A fifth child died while he was away looking for work.

In three hours of questioning by his lawyer, he explained that, since a one-year contract on a building site ended several months ago, he had been unable to find any other work.

He had gone home to the Ciskei but there was no work at all there so he had returned to Cape Town and after a spell of illness at Crossroads, was arrested on July 16 as an illegal resident. His case was adjourned until August 14.

The only remarkable feature of Mr. Msimkazi's case is that it is being defended. Similar cases have been sitting in other parts of Cape Town for two weeks, often disposing of alleged "illegals" in a few minutes.

The defendants without lawyers are asked to admit that they are black and that they have been in the forbidden area for more than 72 hours, and are then fined about £40 or sentenced to 60 days in prison in default.

IN BRIEF

Liberia accepts fleet checks
Geneva—More than half the world's merchant shipping (420 million tons gross) including that of Liberia which has just registered with the International Labour Organization, will soon be covered by ILO Convention No 147 on minimum standards in merchant vessels.

Baseball deadlock
Chicago—Players' representatives from all 26 major league teams voted unanimously to back the players' association bargaining committee in future negotiations, dashing hopes for a settlement to end the 46-day-old baseball strike. Mr. Marvin Miller, the association lawyer, maintained that the players' solidarity on the strike issue was stronger than ever.

\$81.00m needed
Addis Ababa—Africa's poorest nations need \$81,000m in aid for development projects in the next decade, according to Dr Adebayo Adedeji, the chief executive of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Of the envisaged expenditure of \$133,000m, only \$52,000m was coming from domestic sources.

Lost chord
Kuuhma, Finland—Peter Cropper, first violinist with the London Sinfonietta, was kidnapped and held on his Stradivarius violin, valued at £100,000, while leaving the stage at the music festival here. The neck of the violin was broken. On the same stairs last year a Soviet musician fell on his cello shattering it.

Crowbar man lives
Boston—A man whose brain was impaled by a 7ft crowbar is home from hospital and playing with his teen-aged sons, his wife said. Mr. John Thompson, 40, was struck when he was driving a station wagon he was driving struck a tree and the crowbar hurled forward from the back seat. When rescuers reached him, the crowbar was extending 3ft from his forehead and 3ft from the back of his head.

Priest murdered
Oklahoma City—Father Stanley Rother, aged 46, an American priest who was warned that he was a target for "execution" was shot dead early today at his mission in the Guatemalan city of Santiago Atitlan, the Oklahoma Catholic diocese said.

Lorry strike ends
Melbourne—Road transport drivers decided at meeting throughout Australia to end their 12-day strike, accepting the \$A20 (£13) a day offer made on Monday.

Workers in Kiev strike and win

By Gabriel Rouay

Kiev factory workers have staged three successful strikes in protest against higher work quotas and poor living conditions, according to an authoritative Soviet news agency.

Although strikes are illegal in the Soviet Union, the authorities conceded the strikers' demands after stoppages lasting less than two days in each incident. The strikes were organized by the factories' Communist Party and trade union officials.

The first strike at the machine building factory of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Breeding in Kiev, took place at the beginning of April, according to the Soviet civil rights chronicle *Arkhiv Samizdata* No 4354, a copy of which has now reached London.

The strike was called in protest against higher work quotas arbitrarily introduced by factory management without higher rates of pay. After a stoppage lasting a day and a half, the old work quotas were reintroduced, according to the civil rights chronicle.

A more contentious second strike at the same factory, also called in April, was in protest against chronic water shortages in Kiev's Kiev-Svyatoshynsk district, where the factory is situated. When the workers, led by their Communist Party officials, refused to return to work for the second day running, the local authorities carried out long-delayed waterworks repairs.

After the settlement of the strikes, the factory's manager was dismissed and the party and union officials involved in the stoppage were swiftly replaced. The chronicle had no information as to whether the workers involved had also been punished.

What Gleneagles pact set out to achieve

The following is the text of the Gleneagles Agreement (June 1977):

The member countries of the Commonwealth, embracing peoples of diverse races, colours, languages and faiths, have long recognized racial prejudice and discrimination as a serious and an undignified evil and are pledged to use all their efforts to foster human dignity everywhere. The neck of the violin was broken. On the same stairs last year a Soviet musician fell on his cello shattering it.

They fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine in accordance with its laws the methods by which it might best discharge this commitment. But they recognized that the effective fulfilment of their commitments was essential to the harmonious development of Commonwealth more hereafter.

They acknowledged also that the full realization of their objectives involved the understanding of the nationalities of their countries and of their national organizations and authorities. As they drew a curtain across the past, they issued a collective call for that understanding, support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Governments of the Commonwealth might help to give shape to the world.

Heads of Government and Ministers of Government, welcoming the belief, unanimously expressed at their meeting, that in the light of the commitment they were undertaking to support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Governments of the Commonwealth might help to give shape to the world.

considerations, they accepted it as the urgent duty of each of their Governments vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding trade and financial assistance, by taking every practical step to discourage, combat or competition by their nationals with sporting organizations and authorities. As they drew a curtain across the past, they issued a collective call for that understanding, support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Governments of the Commonwealth might help to give shape to the world.

They fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine in accordance with its laws the methods by which it might best discharge this commitment. But they recognized that the effective fulfilment of their commitments was essential to the harmonious development of Commonwealth more hereafter.

They acknowledged also that the full realization of their objectives involved the understanding of the nationalities of their countries and of their national organizations and authorities. As they drew a curtain across the past, they issued a collective call for that understanding, support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Governments of the Commonwealth might help to give shape to the world.

They fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine in accordance with its laws the methods by which it might best discharge this commitment. But they recognized that the effective fulfilment of their commitments was essential to the harmonious development of Commonwealth more hereafter.

They acknowledged also that the full realization of their objectives involved the understanding of the nationalities of their countries and of their national organizations and authorities. As they drew a curtain across the past, they issued a collective call for that understanding, support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Governments of the Commonwealth might help to give shape to the world.

They fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine in accordance with its laws the methods by which it might best discharge this commitment. But they recognized that the effective fulfilment of their commitments was essential to the harmonious development of Commonwealth more hereafter.

Soviet minister says US has begun arms race

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr. Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, has bitterly attacked the United States for "aggravating the international situation and the arms race".

Writing recently in *Pravda*, he accused the new American Administration of acting against arms limitation accords. "They are fomenting conflicts in various parts of the world, whipping up the arms race and pursuing a line for establishing the social and political situation in Europe that took shape after the Second World War. This poses an immediate threat to the security of the USSR and its allies," he said.

Although the article ended with a declaration of Soviet "peace" offers, it has puzzled Western observers by its virulence and timing.

In contrast to the 70s, Mr. Ustinov wrote, America had abandoned the policy of peaceful coexistence and chosen to put its trust in force and in establishing a position of "superior strength".

But Mr. Ustinov's statement about the arms race was not a new move about only as trade citizens of the Soviet Union.

Severe criticism of the United States was a staple of Soviet propaganda. But the tone of the statement was different. It was a self-managed conflict between the Government and the opposition.

When I self-manage conflict between the Government and the opposition, it is a self-managed conflict between the Government and the opposition.

When I self-manage conflict between the Government and the opposition, it is a self-managed conflict between the Government and the opposition.

When I self-manage conflict between the Government and the opposition, it is a self-managed conflict between the Government and the opposition.

Strike alert over food shortages

Warsaw, July 28.—Workers in Czeszochowa went on strike alert today because of what union officials described as disastrous insufficiency of food supplies, amid signs that protests over shortages were spreading.

The strike alert, which means workers are ready at a moment's notice to down tools, was in force in 340 enterprises, local officials of the Solidarity independent trade union said.

They said that Czeszochowa was plastered with posters protesting against ineffectual food rationing and drastically insufficient supplies. Union leaders would meet tomorrow to decide their next moves.

"We want the action to be as moderate as possible. We do not want people to take to the streets," a Solidarity official said.

More than 30 lorries and buses bearing protest slogans were driven in a noisy procession today down the main street of Lodz, Solidarity officials said. With horns blaring and lights on, the vehicles stopped outside the mayor's office.

Another motor car procession is planned for tomorrow, and union officials expected several thousand women to turn up for a protest march in the city on Thursday.

The protest in Czeszochowa came after the Government and Solidarity reached a tentative agreement on plans to cut meat rations.

possible strikes because of planned 20 per cent reductions in allowances for August and September, but the Government said last night that it would reconsider the decision for September and study ways to make up the August shortfall.

Solidarity said that "in principle it remained opposed to any reductions in what it considers as already barely sufficient rations."

Most staple foods are rationed, but this has not had the expected effect of reducing queues. Critics argue that the fault lies in the communist Government's central planning and distribution system.

A statement on the Government-Solidarity talks said the union believed the authorities had been slack in failing to increase purchase prices sufficiently to halt the decline in cattle breeding.

Solidarity leaders in Czeszochowa and several other cities, including Gliwice, have instructed their members not to collect their reduced August meat ration cards as a sign of protest.

A resolution by the union's Czeszochowa branch said that working and living conditions had reached the limit of endurance. Attempts to solve the growing problem in talks with local and Warsaw authorities without conflict have been inconclusive, it added.

Solidarity's branch at the state shipping lines, said a statement by the Government that there were not enough

ships to carry food to Poland was not true. It cited the case of empty vessels sailing from St. Nazaire, in France, to Polish ports.

Solidarity in Krakow also said there were plenty of unused lorries for internal food transport.

Statistics published today showed a decline in livestock herds between January and June, with cattle down by 6.7 per cent, pigs by 13.3 per cent and sheep by 7.4 per cent in comparison with the first six months of 1980.

The Central Statistics Office also reported that average earnings in the industrial sector had risen by 24.5 per cent, while production per employee fell by 12.2 per cent in the first six months compared with the same period last year.

The Roman Catholic newspaper *Slowo Powszechne* blamed what it called the complete organizational failure of the rationing system for the forced reductions in allowances.

It accused the Internal Trade Ministry of misleading the public by claiming some months ago that Poland was ready for any eventualities on the meat market because it had reserves of some 213,000 tonnes of meat.

"To make matters even worse, one of the Trade Ministry spokesmen impudently told a journalist that if people wanted to eat then let them queue for food," *Slowo Powszechne* added.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

ails to en
sefire

Marseilles deaths grow into big political scandal

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 28

The affair of the Marseilles murders has grown over the past week into a political scandal of national magnitude. And rumours are growing apace and engulfing an increasingly wide circle of people including some in high places.

It is now suggested that the murder of the police inspector, M. Jacques Massie, was in some way connected with sales of arms to the P2 masonic lodge in Italy, which has just been dismantled.

"The file, of which the contents are frightening, reveals the subterranean and threatening aspect of France, an organization of which the judicial investigation alone will reveal all the ins and outs," Maître Gilbert Collard, counsel for the relatives of the victims, said yesterday after having examined it at the Palais de Justice in Marseilles.

It reveals that this carnage, for which the precise reason is not yet clear, is the doing of an organization, which uses paramilitary codes, initials and methods which make it very difficult to discover the truth.

M. Pierre Debizet, the secretary general of the Civic Action Service (SAC), the para-military organization linked by M. Collard to the murder, was transferred this morning to Marseilles under a strong police escort. He is to be confronted with the four other people charged in the case.

One of them, M. Jean-Bruno Finocchietti, was placed under increased surveillance at the Beaumettes prison in Marseilles. The judicial and police authorities have denied reports that he attempted to commit suicide.

The sister of M. Massie, Mme Marie Massie, told the investigating judge yesterday that her brother told her he was under threat from M. Finocchietti and M. Jean-Joseph Maria, another of the men charged in the case who succeeded the murdered inspector as the head of the SAC for the Provence region.

According to her counsel, M. Finocchietti told police investigators that he had received orders from someone, highly placed, whom he described as "Z". He also described all four members of the commando with letters of the alphabet.

Yesterday, for the first time since the crime, the investigating judge, Judge Laurents-Garin, went to the villa at Auril, in the neighbourhood of Marseilles, where the murders took place and found an account book containing some names, a letter, and four film rolls of shots taken at political meetings, which were placed in the investigation by the judge on the site of the crime arose from evidence given by Mme Massie, which was apparently corroborated by what was found. She has been given police protection because her life might be in danger.

Counsel for the four men charged in the case maintain that those who seek to make a political scandal of the affair are wrong, and the judicial investigation will show it.

The Marseilles affair was the main subject of conversation in the lobbies of the National Assembly yesterday. Prominent members of the opposition questioned the subject tended to dismiss the SAC as part of the Marseilles folklore.

Exodus of 600,000 Vietnamese feared

From David Bonavia, Hongkong, July 28

At least 600,000 Vietnamese people are expected to flee their homeland over the next decade, and in extreme circumstances the figure could be as high as two million, according to sources associated with the refugee relief and resettlement effort here.

The sources express concern that the United States - which has the majority of Vietnamese refugees for resettlement - will be unable to cope with such an exodus. They note that the climate of opinion in Western Europe, especially Britain, is increasingly hostile to accepting immigrants from Asia.

The situation can be improved only through the co-operation of the Vietnamese authorities, who at present turn a blind eye to illegal exit from the country. The outflow suits the Hanoi Government's purpose in more ways than one. The sources suggest that the refugees usually leave the country behind as bribes to officials, a part of which is thought to find its way into official coffers.

In addition, remittances from resettled refugees to their relatives in Vietnam are estimated at \$120m (£63m) a year in hard currency, and people anxious to leave Vietnam will probably not be docile citizens in any case.

While China has absorbed scores of thousands of Chinese refugees from northern Vietnam, and a smaller number of boat people from the south, many find conditions in China too austere, and have fled to Hongkong.

From these places they are usually deported back to China or return voluntarily, because they cannot find work and because having lived for a time in China they no longer qualify for refugee status.

The sources, who have carried out exhaustive interviews with refugees here, say the continuing exodus from southern Vietnam is partly a result of the assumption of positions of power there by party cadres from the north.

Technicians and professional people who stayed behind in the south after the overthrow of the previous regime are finding it increasingly difficult to work alongside battle-hardened guerrilla commanders, regard them as bourgeois traitors.

An increasing number of refugees landing in Hongkong are ignorant fisher folk or peasants who have simply heard they can have a better life if they run away. This case, the population pressure in Vietnam and makes it easier for cadres from the north to control the administration of the south.

The Hanoi Government, the sources maintain, uses the outflow of people as a means of embarrassing the United States.

SRI LANKA TORTURE ALLEGED

From Our Correspondent, Colombo, July 28

Mr Justice Percy Colin-Thome, the president of Sri Lanka's Court of Appeal, has decided that the Sri Lankan Government should be allowed access to the court by relatives.

The ruling reversed an order made on May 6, when for the first time in the history of the judiciary of Sri Lanka, the state objected to producing a person in custody in respect of whom a habeas corpus application had been filed.

The ruling was made in the case of a Tamil, who was held incommunicado for alleged terrorist activities should be produced in court for the hearing of habeas corpus applications filed in the court by relatives.

The ruling reversed an order made on May 6, when for the first time in the history of the judiciary of Sri Lanka, the state objected to producing a person in custody in respect of whom a habeas corpus application had been filed.

Among those attending the hearing were Professor Albert Blansett, the president of the Human Rights Association of the United States, and Miss V. Marmenstien of the International Human Rights Law Group.

Terrorists stormed a police outpost near the northern city of Jaffna today, killing a policeman and wounding three others, officials said. The gunmen escaped with a number of rifles and sidearms.

"The leaders of the counter-revolutionary groups are murderers and they deserve the death penalty," he said. But young Iranian people "disturbed by the Mujahedins' propaganda" should be allowed to correct themselves. "These youths have committed social crimes in supporting imperialism," he said, and "should be re-educated in work camps."

The Iranian Communists have strongly supported the religious regime despite measures putting them in the political opposition and banning their newspaper, Mardom (The People).

Mr Kianouri acknowledged that one faction of the Islamic Republican Party wanted to ban the Communists, but added that many other fundamentalists agreed that non-violent left-wing groups could participate actively in politics, according to the line defined by Imam Khomeini.

But the Tudeh still is a semi-clandestine party which was able to surface publicly only once when Mr Kianouri participated in a televised debate more than a month ago.



Indian unions challenge ban on strikes

Delhi, July 28.—Opposition to an official ban on strikes in India increased today, threatening a confrontation between unions and Mr. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister.

The unions have threatened nationwide protests and several today called on workers to observe August 17, the opening day of the next session of Parliament, as a "black day" in protest against the measures.

The Press Trust of India said union representatives had decided to stage a demonstration outside Parliament on the same day.

The All-India Trade Union Congress has said the unions should build up a mighty resistance movement to force the Government to withdraw the anti-strike measures.

The Government announced yesterday it was assuming wide powers to ban strikes in essential services as part of an economic recovery programme. It is the strongest legislation of its kind since Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule from 1975 to 1977.

The Government Employees National Confederation condemned the powers today as a direct attack on the trade union activities. But Mr. Naval Tata, president of the Employers Federation, said today that the Government was taking the right to strike by some sections of the trade union movement had been responsible for the Government move.

Mr. Tata was quoted by the Press Trust of India as saying it was the duty of all industrialists, chambers of commerce, employers' organizations and responsible sections of the public to support Mrs. Gandhi in her effort to sustain and strengthen the economy.

The Government has given no detailed explanation so far why it needed to assume such wide-ranging powers. Although the move had been expected for some time as part of a package of measures to galvanize the economy, commentators differed on the political background.

The Times of India said it was "not occasioned by the imminence of a rash of disruptive strikes, but is a measure of abundant caution to protect the economic steps being taken by the Government to fight inflation."

The pro-Government National Herald said: "While this

Church role in Brazil elections

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo, July 28

Three-million churchgoers in Brazil represent a sizable force in next year's elections and they are regarded with as much awe by the establishment as they are by the communist parties.

The 70,000 or 80,000, church-run grassroots or "ecclesiastical base" communities are playing an increasingly important role in an embryonic democratic movement now by the entrenched right than by the left.

The outspoken Bishop of Sao Paulo, Dom Paulo Casaldaliga, ruffled feathers recently by suggesting that Christians should vote for the Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB) Senator Leonel Brizola's Democratic Workers Party (PDT), or Senator Luis Inacio da Silva's Workers Party (PT), these being parties allowing the "greatest amount of speech."

The should not vote for the governing Social Democratic Party (PSD), nor the Popular Party (PP). The bishop, obviously went rather too far for the majority of the hierarchy.

The president of the Council of Bishops, Archbishop Aloisio Scheerer, said that it was "not for the church to indicate parties to voters" while two cardinals have described Mr. Casaldaliga's words as "unhappy and imprudent."

The nature of the base communities, which have sprung up in most urban, and many rural areas in the past couple of decades, are a profound challenge to Brazil's traditional politics.

Christians say that the communities, which usually begin each meeting with Bible study, and then set out as one of the few popular pressure groups tolerated, or even existing in a socially inhospitable Brazil, are becoming a check on extremism from left or right.

They are no menace to the democratic process which Brazil claims to be embracing, but will strengthen it. Fears have been expressed that the communities could be infiltrated by political extremists; but even the ultra-conservative Cardinal Agneli Rossi, in Brazil recently on a fact-finding mission for the Vatican, had to admit that he found no evidence of that, although he looked hard.

He said, however, that the communities should spend more time on the adoration of Christ, and less on social matters.

The typical base community is on the outskirts of one of the big cities, to which millions have migrated in recent years. For many of the migrants the base communities are their first experience of living together by Christian principles.

The provision of local services, better working conditions, improvements in transport, clinics and schools are coming to be seen as a right.

That is anathema to traditional politicians, and is seen as a threat to the system. The communities' open, democratic procedures are also anathema to the far left. The priests, say the communities, if allowed to flourish, would be a guarantee against any danger of a communist take-over.

Señor Javier Ruperez, the leader of the Spanish delegation, told a press conference before the final session that he thought it would be possible to wind up the conference by the mid-December deadline set last week.

He also expressed satisfaction at the results achieved so far, including agreement on the wording of a statement condemning terrorism which is to be included in the final act, if and when the conference ends.

One of the positive aspects of the conference, he said, was that it raised the threshold of certain political adventures, thus acting as a restraining force against the use of violence in Poland.

Representatives of the 35 nations which signed the 1975 Helsinki Final Act decided at a closed plenary session in Madrid last Friday to declare a recess until October 27, after the end of business today.

BBC relies on peers in its fight against cuts

By Ian Bradley

The BBC is hoping that a debate in the House of Lords tomorrow may induce the Government to change its mind over cuts imposed on external broadcasting.

A motion to be moved by Lord Banks, the Liberal peer, calls on the Government to reconsider the cuts which would end the French, Italian, Spanish, Maltese, Brazilian, Portuguese, and Somali language services, and the Transcription Services which supply overseas broadcasting organizations with more than 30,000 hours of BBC programmes a year.

A House of Commons early-day motion deploring the cuts has so far been signed by 175 MPs, including 77 Conservatives. In 1979 a revolt by Conservative backbenchers led the Government to back down over proposals for a similar series of cuts.

There is considerable anger among BBC chiefs about the Government's argument that broadcasting to friendly countries, like those in Western

Europe, can safely be cut. They are worried that such cuts would make the BBC seem more like a propaganda service, broadcasting only to supposedly hostile countries.

They also point out that BBC broadcasts to Western Europe, which have big audiences, provide an important window on domestic services which often give a distorted view of such controversial issues as Northern Ireland and the EEC. The French service is listened to regularly by 2,250,000 people in France and Belgium.

Since news of the proposed BBC cuts was made public, Soviet broadcasts in both French and Spanish have been increased. East European counterparts have also increased their broadcasts to Italy, where as present the BBC has the highest audience of any foreign broadcaster.

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Mr. Douglas Mogeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside."

Guatemala is firm over Belize

Guatemala City, July 28.—Guatemala has reaffirmed that it will not recognize Belize as a sovereign nation after the announcement in London that the British colony would be granted independence on September 21.

The Caribbean territory, administered for over a century by Britain, is also claimed by neighbouring Guatemala.

A tripartite treaty to end the dispute was signed last March, but Guatemala has refused to ratify it, claiming that the use of two small coral islands off Belize, conceded in the agreement.

In view of the stalled negotiations, Guatemala has repeated its refusal to recognize a unilateral agreement with Belize, which has about 160,000 troops in Belize.

But Señor Rafael Castillo, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, told reporters that Guatemala would not occupy Belize after its independence.

"When the English leave Belize we will then be able to start the process of negotiations," Señor Castillo said.

Last year the United Nations said that Belize must be given its independence by the end of this year and Britain agreed.

But Guatemala, now alone in its opposition to the United Nations declaration, is sticking to its claim to at least some of the territory, a concession of which would mean the loss of English-speaking Belize.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against a new agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Hill tribes dilemma for Zia's successor

From Trevor Fishlock, Chittagong, July 28

One of the questions raised by the death of President Zia ul-Rahman of Bangladesh is the nature of future development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the treatment of the 450,000 tribal people who live here.

The Government's vigorous, even aggressive, policy of development in this wild region is controversial and has been strongly criticized.

Like the nineteenth-century development of the American West it involves army protection for settlers and incidents of tribal warfare, but the tribal people are being deliberately destroyed and, inevitably, this policy has produced episodes of cruelty and killing.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts are one of the world's remaining wildernesses. They are a complex system of densely forested hills and valleys, wet, lush and of considerable beauty. Their 1,100 square miles of south-east Bangladesh, merging into the Indian states of Tripura in the north and Mizoram in the east, and into Burma in the south.

They are the traditional home of 13 tribes. The largest are the Chakma (350,000), the Marmara (90,000) and the Tripura (60,000). They are mostly Buddhist, Hindu and Christian.

They have existed by following the practice known as shifting, burning off an area of land, growing rice and vegetables for three or four years, and moving on when the land is exhausted.

Since 1947 it has been government policy to encourage Bengali settlement of the hill tracts, to clear the land and bring it under cultivation. But it was under the development-minded President Zia that the policy was taken to a new level.

In 1951 Muslim Bengalis formed 9 per cent of the hill tracts population, and 11.6 per cent in 1974. But in the past few years it has risen to 39 per cent and at that rate of settlement Bengali will soon form the majority.

Although the Bangladesh Government denies there is harassment of the tribes, there are enough reports of ill-treatment, of people being driven from their homes, molested and killed to make the policy look repressive. Opposition leaders have complained of the Government's genocide. Some army units are said to have behaved brutally, to have kept suspected troublemakers in cages dug in the ground.

The rough and cynical nature of some aspects of the development programme has created tribal rebel forces, which demand autonomy. There is lawlessness in some districts. President Zia made it plain he would not tolerate rebel activities, but the tribes were criticised for being introduced to crack down on insurgents.

A growing number of people in Bangladesh believe the country is storing up trouble for itself by its settlement programme, as well as giving Bengalis access to the hill tracts, and want tribal people to be treated more sensitively.

Part of the programme is the settlement of tribal people, as well as Bengali newcomers. In Rangamati, capital of the hill tracts, Mr. Abdul Choudhury, Coroner of the area, said the development board, said the Government was putting tribesmen on farms and teaching them to be settled, rather than nomadic farmers.

Each family gets five acres, seed, fertilizer, housebuilding materials, tools, and £400 cash over a three-year period. About 3,600 families have been settled in that manner.

Tribal people are also being taught to drive, to be carpenters and masons, shopkeepers and teachers. They are encouraged to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board.

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

"This is tough country," Mr. Choudhury said. "But our job is to make it as good as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented by banks, industries, cultural and on the development board."

Second jail term for dissident

Prague, July 28.—Mr. Rudolf Batek, aged 57, a Czechoslovak dissident, was sentenced today to seven and a half years in prison on charges of subversive activities and assisting a police officer, a source close to the Charter 77 dissident group said.

Mr. Batek, a signatory of the Charter 77 group, faced a sentence of up to 10 years. It will be his second prison term after an earlier three year sentence on charges of subversion.

Mr. Batek is also a founding member of the defence committee for people unjustly prosecuted.

Only family members were admitted to the trial. Czechoslovak authorities barred requests by Western journalists, diplomats and politicians.

According to the indictment, the subversion charges concerned allegedly slanderous letters Mr. Batek wrote to leaders of Socialist International headed by Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor. It also cited his involvement in the defence committee and an alleged attempt to publish an essay on liberty and power which Mr. Batek said he did not write.

The assault charge arose from an argument between the dissident and a policeman who followed Mr. Batek when he left a police station after a long wait there over the theft of his car.

Former Communist party officials who held office during the 1968 Soviet military intervention here today called on the Italian and Spanish Communist Party leaders, Señor Enrico Berlinguer and Señor Santiago Carrillo, to intervene on Mr. Batek's behalf.—AFP.

40 DIE WHEN WIND HITS JET

Chihuahua, Mexico, July 28.—Forty people died and 18 were injured when an Aeromexico DC9 airliner on a domestic flight to the border city of Tijuana crashed in flames at Chihuahua airport. Officials said strong winds blew the plane off course while landing.

"You could not see for even half a yard," a mechanic said. The Communication and Transport ministry said between 20 and 25 died, but Red Cross officials estimated it at 40.—UPI.

Nine die in Tehran bombing

Ankara, July 28.—A powerful bomb exploded near a cinema in central Tehran last night, killing nine people, the official Iranian news agency Pars reported.

The agency report, received in Ankara by the Turkish news agency, quoted witnesses at the scene saying the bomb was planted by the Mujahedin El Khalq left-wing guerrilla movement, which has been held responsible for most of the anti-Government violence in Iran in the last month, or the smaller Fedayeen Khalq.

Pars said the bomb, which exploded near the Shah-e Ehsan cinema in Ehsan Square, was so powerful that parts of the victims' bodies were found half a mile from the scene. The cinema was closed at the time.—Reuter.

[Tehran: Two thieves had the four fingers of their right hands cut off yesterday in the central town of Kerman, known for its rigid application of ancient Koranic law (Agence France Presse reports).

The Kerman Islamic Tribunal convicted one man of the armed

Batting from Memory, 3: by Jack Fingleton

Nobody had lobbied more against bodyline than the Don, but in 1948 he did nothing to stop bouncers against Compton and Hutton. 'Grind them into the dust' were his words.

The merciless side of Bradman

If I am permitted to be critical of Don Bradman's influence in cricket, I would dwell on the manner in which Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller were allowed, under his captaincy, to bowl so many bouncers against England in the immediate post-war period. Nobody had lobbied more than Bradman against bodyline in 1932-3; he and Kippax expressed their antipathy towards it to our Board members.

Our Australian team for the vital fifth Test of 1936-7 in Melbourne had been held up for days while Allen, the English skipper, and Bradman tried for an agreement that no bouncers would be bowled in that Test. They finally agreed that there would be none.

Bradman, ever suspicious, had Laurie Nash included in our side as a precaution; he was a good cricketer who had the odd distinction of never playing a Sheffield Shield match in Australia. There were no bouncers.

After the bodyline series, in which the English tactics sometimes induced Bradman to bat "hysterically" (his clear aim being not to be hit by Larwood, and I don't blame him for that), I thought the Don would have been the last in the cricket world to foster bouncers again; but I never got the impression, in England in 1948, that Bradman did anything to dissuade Miller and Lindwall from bowling so many bouncers, and particularly against Len Hutton. Innumerable bouncers were bowled against Compton and Hutton at Trent Bridge, Old Trafford and Lord's. Compton had stitches put in a brow hit by Lindwall at Old Trafford — off a no-ball, admittedly — and when he returned to bat, Lindwall jokingly told Compton he was anxious to hit the plaster off. Compton didn't see the joke!

Incessant will to win

So that extent then, Bradman, who could have been expected to tell his two speedsters to put the brakes on because of his own knowledge of bodyline, could be held responsible for bouncers becoming so prevalent in cricket after the war. England had no fast men to retaliate: this was before the days of Trueman and Tyson.

Keith Miller was batting with the Don at Bramall Lane in 1948 when Aspinall, who was not built for fast bowling, sent Bradman along three balls in succession that pitched half-way. Bradman curled into a ball of energy and thrice pulled Aspinall hard up against the grinning Bradman between the wickets, that nobody complains that Aspinall is bowling too many bouncers.

When many thought that Lindwall and Miller were allowed too many bouncers against Compton and Hutton in England that year, a pressman put this very point to Bradman at Trent Bridge and he made the strange reply: "They have a bat in their hands, haven't they?" We hadn't thought much of that when it was said to us in 1932-3.

Len Hutton was batting against Ray Lindwall in Sydney in 1946 when a roaring bouncer nearly decapitated him. Len got his head out of line just in time and looked across to cover at Bradman; he was smiling hugely. The Don, it appears, had two views of bouncers — one when they were bowled against him and the other when bowled by his side with no fear of retaliation.

Miller was a mercurial type of man, most popular in England, where he was a fighter-pilot during the Second World War. He proved a magnificent skipper for New South Wales and some of us thought he would have reacted to responsibility and made an outstanding Australian skipper. Had he been given the chance, but he was always apparent he was not favoured at the top. Ian Johnson, a mediocre cricketer whose off-spin bowling action always seemed suspect to me, was given preference and there was reason to think that Bradman favoured him over Miller.

Miller had no two opinions of the merciless side of Bradman. He told Keith Butler (who wrote *Outcast*, a book published in 1979 by Collins) that when he, Miller, played his first Test against England in Brisbane in 1946, everybody was happy to be alive after the war. The players met the worst "sticky" pitch Miller knew and Miller was scared of hurting someone.

In his colourful language, Miller described his feelings to Butler: "I got seven wickets on that track but Blind Freddie could have got wickets. I remember hitting Hammond and Edrich, a gutsy little player with

a DFC, from bloody pillar to post.

"They were holding us up and Bradman came to me and said: 'Bowl faster, bowl faster. When you play Test cricket you don't give Englishmen an inch. Play it tough all the way. Grind them into the dust.' Those were his words."

"I thought to myself, a war has just passed, a lot of Test cricketers and near Test ones have been killed and here we are after the war, everybody happy to be alive, and we have to grind them into the dust. So I thought me, if this is Test cricket, they can stick it up, their jumper. Don kept up this incessant will to win but it wasn't my way of playing cricket."

Lindwall and Miller plastered Everton Weekes with bouncers when John Goddard led his West Indies side in Australia in the 1950s and there was never any hint that Australian officials, of which Bradman was a senior member, so eager to cable and complain to the MCC in London when Larwood was sizzling around our ears, seemed to be concerned at what our two fast bowlers were doing. One night in Sydney, when the tour had ended, Goddard complained bitterly to O'Reilly and me about the Australian tactics, which, he said, were contrary to all the principles made to them.

The West Indies now is a country of unlimited fast bowlers. One would never imagine that they had produced such wonderful spinners as Ramadhin, Valentine and their off-spinner Lance Gibbs, the world's record taker of Test wickets.

Holding is a perfect running specimen but I don't go to a Test to see running; if I wished to see that I would go to Crystal Palace to see Coe and Over. I was greatly dismayed and depressed at the Oval in 1980 by the manner in which their fast bowlers were permitted to bowl bouncers at Boycott's head.

No-one, and particularly I, who saw so much of him, could doubt Don Bradman's genius on a good pitch. Nobody came near him. While I considered he did not rate at all highly on rain-affected pitches — and that this was the fundamental difference between Bradman and Trueman — Bradman reasoned, obviously right, that such pitches were few and far between and that as there would soon be another good pitch to show his mastery, he needn't lose any sleep over sticky pitches. Nor did he.

When the English were in Australia in 1979 Bradman's unbeaten team from 1948 in England celebrated with a commemorative dinner. Glimpses of Bradman batting were seen on television. It warmed the cockles of one's "cricketing heart" to see once more his flashing footwork, his dazzling stroke-play, the audacity of the man, a "cover drive" and then magically and murderously, his paralyzing pull.

This vintage glimpse of his departed glory showed up starkly in a summer when the Australian batsmen wouldn't use their feet.

Some moderns think Bradman would not have been so brilliant in present-day cricket. I will agree with that only because present-day cricket is negative — it slows down anybody who looks like succeeding with the bat simply because it won't give a batsman a chance to display his wares. I recall an over Norman Yardley bowled to Bradman at Trent Bridge in 1948. The whole over was down the middle. Bradman maintained his posture and stance, watching the ball from Yardley go by.

Rare words of praise

Today's tactics would certainly have negated Bradman's skill; they would curb anybody, because they make a mock of the game, refusing to give the batsman a chance to hit and also the bowler to get a wicket. The negative field-placing, also, would have circumscribed Bradman, as they would any batsman who faces bouncers with several men in the deep for a catch. Otherwise, I could not visualize any bowler of the modern age keeping Bradman in check. He was much too versatile, too gifted and innovative.

I have discussed Bradman pretty closely, as I have the right to, being so near to him over the years and observing him long at close quarters. He was the greatest personality to walk a cricket field and it was fortunate for the bowlers of South Africa and the West Indies that he did not tour there. On such perfect pitches



Bradman on his way to the wicket against Worcestershire. He made 206



The Don leads his team out for the last time at the Oval in 1948

and fast grounds he would have rewritten the record book again.

His consistency was incredible and his sharp mind was shown in all he did. He showed the full face of the bat to drive and pull and though some of his contemporaries complained that he got more loose balls than they did, this was not difficult to explain.

His superb judgment, his swift and unerring footwork down the pitch, gave few bowlers an appetite for the job against him and they realized there was no such thing as a good-length to him.

He converted an ordinary good-length ball into something else and if, in the hopelessness of their task, they blundered into short-pitched balls or long hops, that was understandable. The Don was just too supreme and anybody who saw him, that would scoff at the suggestion that modern captaincy is now so gifted it would have nobbled him.

As a skipper he was merciless, determined from the outset in 1948 to get a record which

meant as much as any to him — that of leading an unbeaten Australian team in England. No doubt too much could be made of that side of his nature. Herby Collins, a former Test captain, passed him one day in the Adelaide pavilion, and told him he had just written that he, Collins, thought it would have been a good thing for cricket had Bradman not returned to the game after the war.

Custom from a captain

"You play the game too hard," said Collins. Bradman could have replied that Collins showed no mercy as skipper, and moreover, Bradman in his career met many Englishmen who played Test cricket just as hard as he did.

I knew only one of his players openly flout him and that was his vice-captain, Stan McCabe, in Adelaide back in 1935-36. McCabe had batted gloriously for a near-century and was caught on the boundary off a long hop. Bradman, disap-

pointed that his side had not built itself into a stronger position, grumbled in his dressing room about McCabe playing such a shot at such a time.

McCabe could be prickly, and bristled at being rebuked in front of his fellows. "Well, Braddles," he said, stubbornly, "all I can say is that if a similar ball comes along in the second innings, I will try and do the same thing with it." No answer.

It was also to McCabe that I heard Bradman give his seldom-used words of praise at Trent Bridge when he was playing one of his three brilliant innings in Tests. I was sitting alongside the Don on the balcony seat when he called inside to those of our fellows who were doing odd jobs: "Come and see this," said the Don. "Don't miss a minute of it. You will never see the like of it again."

I'd like to be able to recollect vivid examples of the Don's leadership. Apart from the instance of McCabe at Nottingham, I never heard him praise a player unduly, or motivate his team with discussions of tactics. Perhaps his main resource as a leader was the example he set

his men in concentration and the relentlessness of his attack. His humour inclined to the sardonic. He was much too realistic to worry about humour and I remember his high-pitched call from cover of "Catch it, catch it" when Percy Santall, a massive man, caught a long hop from Waite in the meat of his bat and put it almost squarely on my forehead in an ordinary county game at Edgbaston.

Had I not ducked I would not be writing this now. I lapsed semi-conscious to the ground — my fellows caught me instead and off I went to hospital for x-rays. I had a headache for days. My last playing experience with Bradman was in Adelaide in 1939 and I did not enjoy it, thinking him unnecessarily boorish. Stan McCabe had been injured in a testimonial match in Melbourne and I was appointed New South Wales skipper in his stead for the southern tour.

I conferred with O'Reilly and we decided that Bradman was sure to get a hundred but we had to try to close him off from a huge score. Bradman got his century, with more singles in it than usual, and statistics might show it was the slowest of his glittering career. It was the cheerful, smiling Jack Baddock who slaughtered us with a double century.

We were mostly a young, inexperienced side and in the afternoon we were greeted with a voice over the tannoy: "Announcement, announcement, the South Australian captain has now declared his innings closed." Anybody could get to a tannoy, although I recognized the voice of the SA secretary, Bill Jeanes. No doubt I would have been justified in refusing to leave the field. The polite custom is for a captain to make an appearance and a gesture.

However, I knew it would have been hopeless to stay on the field. Jack Scott was one umpire and Scott, as I found out, then considered himself very much part of the Adelaide establishment.

At the end of the game, in which we were well whacked, Bradman did not come to our room, as is the custom of home captains in Australia, to thank us for the game, to bid us farewell and wish us good luck for the summer. Bradman could be ungracious when he felt like it.

The triumvirate of Bradman, Jeanes and Scott was a big power in Australian cricket in my time. Cecil Pepper, a slow bowler, who said a few warm words to Scott when he refused to give Bradman lbw to him once, knew this and saw the writing on the wall when he refused to apologize to Scott and Jeanes. He lifted his roots and went to England, where in time he became an umpire himself.

My last playing contact with the Don was thus an unpleasant one. A gesture by him would have meant much to the young NSW players. The footnote to this is that I told Bill Brown in Melbourne about the field-placing plan against Bradman. Bill was on his way with his Queensland side to play in Adelaide.

"All right, Brownie," called Bradman from the batting crease, "I see what your little game is. I was going to get out after getting a hundred. I will get two now." And he did!

Oddly, there was a period when Adelaide was the home of

a church of chuckers but once it was determined to rid the game of these, they quickly faded there. I often wondered whether Ian McKiff was caught up in this movement. The mystery of how he was called out of Test cricket by an Adelaide umpire who had previously seen nothing untoward in his action has not yet been fully explained. One got the impression that selectors Ryder and Seddon, now both dead, had chosen McKiff over Bradman's wishes.

Bradman and Richie Benaud, the Australian captain, were seen constantly together in Brisbane before the match. I asked Richie once whether he was surprised that McKiff had been no-balled. He looked hard at me for a moment and then replied: "No." Perhaps the full story will be written some day.

There were several peculiarities about Bradman in his batting. He had his top hand, the left, more around the handle to the right than most batsmen and I think this aided his pull, enabling the bat face to close quickly over the ball and send it to earth.

Cheered to the echo

Then, too, his stance was unusual in that he rested the bat on the ground between his feet. He was the first batsman I noticed to stand out thus. Keith Miller stood likewise and Keith told me he copied Bradman. Another to stand thus was Graeme Hole, but the stance induced him to swing his bat out wide to clear his feet, whereas the other two lifted their bats up immediately and never swung across the line as Hole did.

There were many aspects of Don Bradman and I have done my best to depict them all, as I knew him. It was historically interesting that his dominance brought the bouncer prominently into the game to quell him (our Jack Gregory and Ted McDonald had been known to bounce a few).

To me he was an enigma, for it was he who was responsible for the bouncer, although never into a leg-field. Of his batting there could be no possible doubt whatever, and certainly no "rivalry".

England adored him and bore no resentment against him for what he did to the country's bowlers. He was, if anything, even more popular there than in his native Australia. He was cheered to the echo whenever he appeared on a ground, and the people's faces lit up as if they had seen a miracle when they recognized him in the street.

He was seen for the last time on an English field at Lord's in 1948 and thousands stood on the field for him to make an almost royal appearance on the Australian balcony. But he never came again nor was seen there in flannels.

There comes a time when the pavilion swallows up all players for the last time, but the thousands at Lord's did not comprehend that Bradman would come no more. That seemed unbelievable.

BATTING FROM MEMORY, By Jack Fingleton. Publishers Collins, Oct. 8 1981.

Tomorrow: Neville Cardus the master



Keith Miller: not favoured at the top



Ray Lindwall: a roaring bouncer at Hutton



The scramble for souvenir stumps at the end of Bradman's last Test, which Australia won by 40 innings

THE ARTS

Theatre

They're Playing Our Song

Shaftesbury

Leon is a beguiling creation. Spurred by Sonia Walsk, the lyricist who has just joined creative and romantic forces with the composer Vernon Gerschl, he phones her at a beach retreat and regularly brings her to his emotional rescue in the middle of the night while Vernon fumes. A walking casualty with a worried white blood cell count, he finally brings about the separation of Sonia and Vernon and eventually impresses Vernon with his charm and wit. He is a natural romantic who would make a fit subject for an American musical, but he never appears.

The only living characters in the musical by Neil Simon, Marvin Hamlisch and Carole Bayer Sager are the two songwriters, Leon and Sonia. Hamlisch and Sager have refined to bitter-sweet joking by Mr Simon. Leon is the ruffian force, despite his absence, but ever since the show opened in London it has had a vital force to give it life: Gemma Craven is not afraid to expand her talents across an empty stage and her over-emphatic disco dancing at the beginning makes the music seem more rhythmic; her willingness to dramatize beyond the normal limits when she sings gives a dramatic poignancy to the song that symbolizes the triumph of the musical partnership and the collapse of the personal one — "Still Believe in Love".

When it began its long run, the musical also had Tom Conti. He has departed and Martin Shaw has stepped into his role: hesitating on a note of uncertainty that begins to fade away as Miss Craven takes him through duets and dance steps. The part is sentimentally sound and any reasonable delivery of the lines will make the character convincing. Mr Shaw, however, wanders through the speech rhythms without finding a steady vocal character, except in his more confident singing. There he is engagingly contrasted to Miss Craven, and could well build on it. The wisecracking sentimentality of the show carries through regardless, and now the scenery and projections, Douglas W. Schmidt, flow beautifully with the music to assure David Taylor's production of ultimate charm.

Ned Chaillet

London debuts

Thanks to the close involvement of the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges in last week's South Bank Festival of Romanticism, young artists from overseas were able to contribute enterprising and varied debut recitals, even if the music they presented did not always fall within the early decades (1780-1840) of the festival's scope.

What, for instance, was Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit* and Scriabin's *Sonata No 5* doing in the young American Christian O'Reilly's recital on Wednesday? He propelled them to the end of his programme with unflagging energy, mercilessly dissipated in playing of remarkable aggression and violence of timbre and dynamics. His inability or unwillingness to listen to the quality of sound produced by his strong fingers and modulate it either to the sensibility of the hall made his Ravel seem little more than a virtuoso study; but it distorted more cruelly the Chopin *Poésies Fantaisies* and Schumann *Fantasies* with which he began his recital.

Jolanta Radek's recital of Polish songs on Friday evening was one of the most enjoyable recitals of the entire festival. It lasted, alas, barely half an hour as she was supposed to be sharing it with the Polish pianist Jerzy Stępczyński, who was unable to appear.

That there were only 20 or so people in the audience made all the more remarkable and admirable her easy stage manner and radiant, firmly supported soprano.

Hilary Finch

WE ARE OPEN TODAY FROM 10am to 10pm. Best available seats only £3.50

Olivier at 6.00: Shaw's great comedy **MAN AND SUPERMAN** Lyttelton at 7.45: Shakespeare's comedy, set in the Caribbean **MEASURE FOR MEASURE** **NATIONAL THEATRE** 01-928 2282 Credit Cards: 01-928 5933

PAI JOEY ALBERT THEATRE

Opera

Don Giovanni

Aix-en-Provence

After the vocal glories of Rossini's *Tamara* and Marilou Horne and Katia Ricciarelli described on this page earlier in the week, there had to be a return to earth. Even so, Aix's new *Don Giovanni* manages to hit the boards with an uncommonly hardy bump. The only consolation, a mildly chauvinistic one, is that musical forces, mainly Anglo-American, fare considerably better than the French production team.

Just how easy it is for Mozart's opera to slither out of a producer's hands was demonstrated all too well by Peter Wood at Covent Garden earlier in the month. At Aix, Jean-Pierre Vincent and Jean Dautremay appear to make no attempt to grasp it all, despite the fact that both have worked together on the same opera before. Jean-Paul Chambas places the action against some sets of quite austere ugliness and inconsequentiality. Seville is represented by a grey washed wall with a few ruins painted on it and a bizarre red stripe running along the base.

Giovanni gives his Act I bash in the foothills of some very un-Spanish mountains, so green that they might have inspired the American's words for some of the *Sound of Music* numbers.

The close of Act II, which even today should send the frisson of damnation running through the house, achieves nothing more than a quaint, surreal charm, a composition by Dali of Duchamp. Giovanni takes his last supper in a wide open space, with a half-dug

grave in the centre of the stage and on the left a massive piece of statuary which sits in half to allow for the Commendatore's arrival. No one seems to worry too much that Elvira and Leporello run in terrified by what they have seen on the other side of the stage.

Here is the very negation of Mozart's score and an example of the musical bad manners which run through the whole production. The Commendatore is killed well before the score indicates his death. Don Orsio, who has been brought up to be a gentleman if nothing else, lolls against a handy pillar while he sings "Dalla sua pace" — the list could go on. The Aix staging is a co-production of the Opéra Royal de Wallonie, so anyone in the area while it is playing would do well to stick with the Café Liègeois.

Fortunately Patrice Chéreau's costumes have a good deal more style about them, particularly two elegant numbers which fit well around Michael Devlin's torso in the title role. He has much in his favour: arrogant, imperious presence, burnished boss-harmonie which reveals no strain when rapping out "Finch han dal vino" or serenading Elvira's chambermaid.

What lacks in the performance is a sense of danger, the suggestion that everyone should be on their guard when Giovanni happens to cross their path. And so Giovanni makes his way to hell much as anyone else, rather than as the aristocrat aspired to be a superman.

A little more of the vitality and commitment Malcolm King brings to the part of his servant Leporello would have helped.



Ellen Shade as Donna Anna, Michael Devlin as Don Giovanni

Mr King is well-versed in this opera; he sang Leporello for Glyndebourne before switching to Masetto for the Paris Opera. Joseph Loser's fine and free vocal style is a man on the make, watching his master avidly to absorb any trick that might be his for the learning,

and when he picks up his gray travelling bag at the end to go in search of a new employer, then there is little doubt that he can hardly help Blythe, the social ladder. The quality of this performance, its assurance and its vocal depth, suggests that Malcolm King is also on the way

up the ladder and will be having a shot at the title part before long.

Isobel Buchanan's Elvira, accented by far the best Mozart style of the three ladies. The end found her short of stamina and perhaps overtaken by singing *al fresco*, but there was

fire and spirit in the voice — the temper and the melancholy of the true Elvira in the first act, particularly in that warning to Anna not to be deceived the same way as she has been, "Non ti fidarsi".

Shade's Anna was uncertain in pitch, with a tendency to bluster like the dying misral. Marie-Cristine Fort's Zerlina will surely take on more character against a stronger Masetto and a Giovanni who declined to show a little more interest in her during "La ci darem".

Dimitri Kavrakos was the excellent Commendatore and Barry McCauley an unusually beefy Orsio.

At the end of the evening a section of the audience booed the conductor, John Pritchard, and he responded in like manner. Maybe they were the spectators who thought all was over when Giovanni disappeared to hell. Or maybe they were just registering the fact this had not been a performance of festival standard. Pritchard had been in one of his blunder moods, reflecting perhaps on the number of Giovanni he had conducted with forces far stronger than these.

The previous evening, he and the same Scottish Chamber Orchestra had been given an ovation in the Cathedral of Saint-Sauveur in a concert of Mozart's religious music, the *Vesperae de Dominica* and the *Coronation Mass*, with Valerie Masterson as the outstanding soloist in both pieces.

But perhaps there, considering boeing in church might have been afraid that he would end up the same way as Giovanni himself.

John Higgins

Ballet

Dance Theatre of Harlem

Covent Garden

With Mrs Reagan in the audience, Dance Theatre opened its first Covent Garden season on Monday night: a big step for a company until now associated with Sadler's Wells as their London home. The works likely to gain most from change are their Balanchine ballets one of which was included.

With Isiah Jackson conducting the Covent Garden Orchestra and Stephen Lade as the master pianist, Hildebrandt's mastery seemed good, and on stage the patterns of the choreography, unpredictable but, once seen in their musical context, inevitable, flowered with room to breathe. Virginia Johnson in the Sanguine section gave the most notable individual performance, smoothly radiant.

I am not convinced that the first half of the programme was well-chosen for the Royal Opera House, in spite of the whoops of joy that greeted some of its more exuberant moments. *Belé*, which has



Virginia Johnson, Eddie Shelman

mildly varied choreography and maddeningly repetitious music, both by Balanchine, is a carnival number that goes on much too long.

It was coupled with the *Corsair pas de deux*, a show-piece that challenges invidious comparisons on this stage. Eleanor Carter, attractively advanced in years since we last saw her, has sweetness but not a lot of authority for her role. Eddie Shelman relies more on forcefulness than control for the virtuosic solos, and his heavy muscles cause him to lack grace in the adagio.

The new production of *Scheherazade*, which closed the bill, has been staged by Frederic Franklin, who made a welcome return to the stage to play the Euxine: an interpretation of

unusually dull officiousness. Geoffrey Guy's decor reasonably approximates to Balanchine's but Carl Michell has provided very free variants on the costume designs.

To have the ballet danced by a cast mainly black defused the potential embarrassment of a situation hardly acceptable today: the shock and guilty thrill of white women making love to black men. Without that former aspect of the ballet, it emerges as a more direct story of sexual deceit, suspicion and revenge.

Not that the choreography, by today's standards, is very sexy. *Scheherazade* is really a museum piece, but worth showing for its historical interest. Especially so, if you have a dancer like Virginia Johnson to play Zobeide, who brings a haughty voluptuousness to the part until her capture almost in *flagrant*. At that point she illustrates the character by flaunting her power over her besotted husband just a little too soon, provoking his brother to give her game away and force her suicide.

John Percival

La Sylphide

Festival Hall

London Festival Ballet opened its third week summer season on the South Bank on Monday night with Peter Schaufuss's popular production of *Bournoisville's La Sylphide*. No sign here of a company at the very beginning of a hard season and looking forward to holidays. The entire ensemble danced with enthusiasm, conviction and accuracy.

Interpreters of the leading roles one could hope to find anywhere. Eva Evdokimova as the Sylph has lightened her interpretation from her early days in this production. She is now as one could wish for, smiling and charmingly and her death scene was, in the words of Bournois-

ville's "ideal dancer" Juliette Price, "like a butterfly, who loses the dust from its wings when touched by human hands".

She used her arms and her fine dark eyes to good effect and her high jump is ideal for the Bournoisville style, as is her soft, precise footwork. I found her performance last night all the more impressive since I suspect by temperament and by observation she is more suited to the contemporary classical repertory.

Schaufuss himself has always been a fine James but in the last year he has developed into a major international star and his performance last night bore that out. He is now as one could wish for, smiling and charmingly and her death scene was, in the words of Bournois-

ville's "ideal dancer" Juliette Price, "like a butterfly, who loses the dust from its wings when touched by human hands".

She used her arms and her fine dark eyes to good effect and her high jump is ideal for the Bournoisville style, as is her soft, precise footwork. I found her performance last night all the more impressive since I suspect by temperament and by observation she is more suited to the contemporary classical repertory.

Schaufuss himself has always been a fine James but in the last year he has developed into a major international star and his performance last night bore that out. He is now as one could wish for, smiling and charmingly and her death scene was, in the words of Bournois-

Jazz

Arthur Blythe 100 Club

Someone recently described the Californian alto saxophonist Arthur Blythe as "the new Charlie Parker" or words to that effect, which is the kind of nonsense propagated when a movement is short of leaders. Such an extravagant comparison can hardly help Blythe, but neither is it likely to hinder him, since he is already a mature musician with an intriguing attitude to ensemble organisation.

His appearance in London on Monday night was eagerly anticipated, and although some disappointment was caused by the absence of his brilliant cellist, Abdul Wadud, who had returned to America, leaving the group a quartet, the large audience seemed well-satisfied by the performance of the reduced ensemble.

Blythe's improvising is notable for his sharp rhythmic attack and for his tone, which is

Bouncing along to bebop

quite warm and rounded in its natural state, with a pronounced vibrato, but flattens into harshness at strategic moments. His melodic gift is brought most fully to bear on his compositions, which are unusually varied, and is not so clearly emphasized in his solos.

Among his preferences is the use of a tube in place of a string bass, although despite Bob Stewart's remarkable prowess, it was difficult to see how this benefited the band as a whole.

When blowing a walking 4/4 line, as he was often called to do, Stewart seemed hampered by the instrument's slower response; in partnership

with Bobby Battle's conventional modern drumming, a string bass would have provided a greater degree of swing.

Probably the most provocative member of the group is the guitarist, Calvin Bell, who combined an old-fashioned, pre-rock tone with oblique embellishments. Close listening revealed that even his strangest flights were somehow related to the material at hand; he came on like a cubist B. King in a fast bebop blues, the standard phrases deconstructed, and reassembled at odd angles, and played pretty running chords behind Blythe's solo, but he quitted on Erroll Garner's "Misty".

Of Blythe's own tunes, the most immediately appealing were the bouncy "Miss Nancy" and a slow, slinky tango which evolved quite unnecessarily from its original bitter-sweet mood into a frenetic samba. Do jazz solos always have to get faster, louder and wilder? Of course not; it just seems that way sometimes.

Richard Williams

Concert

BBC SO

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Storytelling and evocation hured a large audience and television cameras to the Albert Hall on Monday night for what must have been a cameraman's delight.

Though there was doubtless endless scope for the overt exposition of facial and instrumental character in the cameras' zooming commentary, the BBC Symphony Orchestra under conductor Roslavsky started their Russian evening with what was, from where I was sitting at least, a disappointingly characterless *Night on the Bare Mountain*.

The *Scherzando* for violin and Musorgsky added cheer, and

Mischievous from the master

BBC SO

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Flanking the Scriabin came Hans Christian Andersen's and Hoffmann's stories, as different from each other in the telling as in the tale. Prokofiev's *The Ugly Duckling*, a charmingly and deftly orchestrated version of his setting for voice and piano, was sung by Elisabeth Söderström. With a winning combination of the intimacy of storytelling and vivid dramatic projection, while the second act of Tchaikovsky's *Hamlet*, last night bright with the art and movement of the fair-ground compared with Prokofiev's set of acquaintances, was performed with impressive rhythmic life and more than a touch of mischief from the face and baton of his genial master of ceremonies.

The *Scherzando* for violin and Musorgsky added cheer, and

Hilary Finch

Richard Owen

Interview

Sorry, I'm a star myself now I'm in my sixties

Actors who still believe that catchy titles are somehow associated with television stardom need to think long and hard about the career of Robin Bailey. He is now at the beginning of his sixties, with 40 solid years in the business already behind him, he finds himself for the first time, instantly street-recognisable, thanks to two television comedy series the titles of which he himself has to pause before recalling precisely to mind.

For the record, his current ITV top-of-the-ratings series is called *Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself* and the one before that, popularly recalled as "You know, the one with the old mule", was in fact Peter Tinniswood's *I Didn't Know You Cared*.

But it is as a stage actor that Bailey first thinks of himself, and that is where he now can be found in Simon Gray's new play *Quatermain's Terms*. As always with the plays of Mr Gray, information before the first night is hard to come by, though when I suggested to the director, Harold Pinter, that as it was set in a rundown Cambridge language school for foreign students, an alternative title might have been *English Without Tears*, the look I got suggested that we are some light years removed from the lost world of Terence Rattigan.

But though the play does bring together a remarkable array of stage talent (Bailey, Edward Fox, Prunella Scales), there is not much doubt that on tour it has been come by those of talent in *I Didn't Know You Cared*, the Abdication series and *Fanny Towers* which have been causing the queues around the box-offices of Richmond and Brighton.

Tomorrow sees one of the year's biggest West End openings at the Queen's Theatre. It is Simon Gray's new play, *Quatermain's Terms*, directed by Harold Pinter. One of the stars is Robin Bailey, who has been in the business for 40 years. He is now at the beginning of his sixties, with 40 solid years in the business already behind him, he finds himself for the first time, instantly street-recognisable, thanks to two television comedy series the titles of which he himself has to pause before recalling precisely to mind.

For the record, his current ITV top-of-the-ratings series is called *Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself* and the one before that, popularly recalled as "You know, the one with the old mule", was in fact Peter Tinniswood's *I Didn't Know You Cared*.

But it is as a stage actor that Bailey first thinks of himself, and that is where he now can be found in Simon Gray's new play *Quatermain's Terms*. As always with the plays of Mr Gray, information before the first night is hard to come by, though when I suggested to the director, Harold Pinter, that as it was set in a rundown Cambridge language school for foreign students, an alternative title might have been *English Without Tears*, the look I got suggested that we are some light years removed from the lost world of Terence Rattigan.

But though the play does bring together a remarkable array of stage talent (Bailey, Edward Fox, Prunella Scales), there is not much doubt that on tour it has been come by those of talent in *I Didn't Know You Cared*, the Abdication series and *Fanny Towers* which have been causing the queues around the box-offices of Richmond and Brighton.

Flops you know there are still six more to open before Christmas, whereas in the West End you feel there's more at stake each time.

There's more of a buzz, especially if you find yourself in a company like this, in a play by Gray directed by Pinter. They are a magical team. Where usually the director keeps the writer away until the dress rehearsal, here we have a team who waste nothing, leave nothing to chance and who seem to operate like a single being.

I played her second husband. The poor man who played her first husband got sacked on the tour because they said the audience didn't like him. Which was not surprising, when you consider that in order to make it acceptable for the ever-lovable Miss Martin to leave him in the first place, he had to be seen on stage kicking dogs and small children.

The whole experience was a nightmare. "The next year I was back in New York with Joan Fontaine

shouldn't go on the stage, so melodramatically I had to walk out of a job at the GPO in Nottingham, sorting the letters, but the hours were crippling for any sort of a social life so I forced myself to do the Civil Service exam so that I could get a job as an auditor which meant better money and all your evenings off.

"But that was boring, and by then I was sure the only thing I wanted was to be an actor so I joined all the local amateur dramatic groups in the district and eventually Harry Hanson took me into the Theatre Royal at Nottingham and I was a professional actor. Within a few months of that, the war started."

Five years later he started acting his way up through the ranks to a first London stage appearance in 1947 which was the year he also got his film start in *Uccello's Prince*. He has since been in work almost ever since. Along the way he did no less than three Australian years as Professor Higgins in *My Fair Lady*, and a catastrophic Broadway musical called *Jenny*, in which Mary Martin portrayed the celebrated actress Laurence Taylor.

"I played her second husband. The poor man who played her first husband got sacked on the tour because they said the audience didn't like him. Which was not surprising, when you consider that in order to make it acceptable for the ever-lovable Miss Martin to leave him in the first place, he had to be seen on stage kicking dogs and small children."

In a *Severed Head*. Not a good idea, either. But Australia was lovely. I knew my singing was no worse than Rex's, and the show had already done two years on Broadway and two in London, so it was like stepping into a Rolls-Royce with the engine already running over a bad contract for 18 months to tour the whole of Australia and New Zealand and by the time it expired, we still hadn't left Sydney and my children even settled there."

That son now runs a radio station in Hong Kong; another is an architect at the Guild Hall and a third sells tickets at the National, while their mother was once Ophelia to Wolfie's Hamlet at the Cairo Opera.

In later years, Bailey has also taken to directing plays, notably at the King's Head in Islington, and again in Australia.

"Not that I'm complaining, people call me a working actor, which is what they mean when they say I'm a professional. I'm not a professional, but better than unemployment. The only trouble with an actor's life is that you have no real chance to initiate; you sit there and wait for the phone to ring, and then if there's only one offer you usually take it, and if there are two then you have to have the judgment to choose the right one."

Margaret Tyack is to play Martha in Edward Albee's *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* at the National Theatre, replacing Joan Plowright, who is ill.

Miss Tyack, who has not played at the NT before, has appeared in the RSC's *Summerfolk*, in the West End production of *Victor, Victor, Victor*, and on television including *The Forsyte Saga*, *The First Churchills*, *Cousin Betty*, *I Claudius*, and *The Reason of Things*.

Until Miss Tyack's first performance as Martha on August 19, Plowright's understudy, Joan Plowright, will continue in the role.

Birmingham rep was my university, where I learnt the business and did my Shakespeare. Twelve in one year, mostly leads, and then a *Peer Gynt*. Mother always came backstage after the first night and said: "very nice, dear."

"Just that, never changed it until I did my *Peer* and then she said: 'Well dear, I suppose you'll get better parts as you go along. I'll worry about that.'"

Books

Jerusalem

By Henry Cattán

(Croom Helm, £12.50)

Whose Jerusalem?

By Terence Prittle

(Muller, £9.95)

What is it about Jerusalem that it should call forth such passion, such intensity? Here we have two books on the same subject, quarrelling over the golden city as if over some distractingly beautiful object of desire. Henry Cattán was born in Jerusalem under the British Mandate, and is a jurist with a declared interest in the Palestinian cause. Terence Prittle is an English journalist of known pro-Israeli views (although his publishers, rather naughtily, neglect to mention his activities as a lobbyist for the Zionist cause). The two sides square up, and off we go.

Prittle: Although Jerusalem is sacred to Christians, Jews and Muslims alike, Islamic interest in the city is of relatively recent origin, whereas the Jews have been there since before the completion of the first Holy Temple in 962 BC. Cattán: Jerusalem is a predominantly Jewish city, holy to Jews, and "very, very Jewish" returned to Jerusalem for many centuries.

Round Two: The recent past. Cattán: Since the 1967 takeover, Israel has forcibly "Judaized" Jerusalem, desecrating non-Jewish holy places and seeking to "obliterate all traces of the Islamic and Christian heritage". Prittle: Since the 1967 takeover, Jerusalem has been a city of "holy places" for all religions.

Round Three: The future. Cattán: Ah, but look at what Kallat has done to the old city during the period of Jordanian rule 1948-1967, and the Israeli mayor Teddy Kolek has never been able to restore the "holy places" of the city.

Round Four: The present. Cattán: Photographs of French Hill published in the press are misleading since they give the impression that the new buildings overshadow Al Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock. And, anyway, the Arabs, who so well off as they are under Israeli rule, are ultimately powerless.

The question — for example of whether Jerusalem is really as holy to Muslims as they say it is — can be reduced to a dispute over whether the "Further Mosque" mentioned in Chapter 17 Verse 1 of the Koran is, or is not, a mosque. Cattán: No, it is not. Prittle: No, it is not. Cattán: No, it is not. Prittle: No, it is not.

It is here — Round Three — that the arguments become rather more vague, and shot through with wishful thinking. Henry Cattán holds that the United Nations resolution of 1947 making Jerusalem a *corpus separatum* is still valid, and that the Israeli occupation of the city is illegal under international law. Mr Cattán figures out a Temporary International Authority, to be followed by a Tripartite Communal Council representing the three major religions. Mr Prittle, after referring to the "corpus separatum" plumps for the concept of "self-rule", under which Jews and Arabs would somehow share power harmoniously.

Unfortunately, "self-rule", while a pleasant enough idea, is almost certainly a pipe dream. Equally, Mr Cattán's wish to see the Israelis abandon Jerusalem to some Arab authority is hardly understandable, but futile. The hard fact is that the Israeli control of Jerusalem, are not going to relinquish it, and neither the Arab world nor the UN is in a position to make them do so. Any negotiations must start from that reality, rather than from sterile wrangling or fanciful theorizing. If the Palestinians are ever to realise their hope of gaining at least part of Jerusalem in any future Middle East peace settlement.

Hilary Finch

Richard Owen

GOING TO LONDON TO SEE THE QUEEN? CATCH A MUSICAL CALLED CATS

THE NINE-LIVELIEST ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON OR ANYWHERE... LONDON'S HOTTEST TICKET! TIME MAGAZINE 22 JULY 1981 NEW LONDON THEATRE 01-405 0072

Until Miss Tyack's first performance as Martha on August 19, Plowright's understudy, Joan Plowright, will continue in the role.

Hilary Finch

Richard Owen

GOING TO LONDON TO SEE THE QUEEN? CATCH A MUSICAL CALLED CATS

THE NINE-LIVELIEST ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON OR ANYWHERE... LONDON'S HOTTEST TICKET! TIME MAGAZINE 22 JULY 1981 NEW LONDON THEATRE 01-405 0072

Until Miss Tyack's first performance as Martha on August 19, Plowright's understudy, Joan Plowright, will continue in the role.

Birmingham rep was my university, where I learnt the business and did my Shakespeare. Twelve in one year, mostly leads, and then a *Peer Gynt*. Mother always came backstage after the first night and said: "very nice, dear."

"Just that, never changed it until I did my *Peer* and then she said: 'Well dear, I suppose you'll get better parts as you go along. I'll worry about that.'"

Until Miss Tyack's first performance as Martha on August 19, Plowright's understudy, Joan Plowright, will continue in the role.

Hilary Finch

Richard Owen

GOING TO LONDON TO SEE THE QUEEN? CATCH A MUSICAL CALLED CATS

by the Prince of Wales

100

years of p

publicly say



I personally think it is more than worth preserving. One of the great examples of Commonwealth activity was the successful conclusion in Zimbabwe to the Rhodesian problem. That was a great triumph for the Commonwealth acting together. Above all else, one has to work at it, like any relationship.

© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1981

Ian Murray traces the history of that cross-Channel institution, the political poster

Goethe, Groucho and the Princess of Wales

Paris 1981: the French Kilyox was here

Learn to obey before you command
—Solon.
A bride's attitude towards her
betrothed can be summed up in
three words: Aisle, Altar, Hymn—
Frank Muir and Denis Norden.
Four things are white, the fifth

1877, a technical argu-
ment part of it was used
in the text by the conserva-
tive President MacMahon to
the Parliament and call an
election in the hope of curbing
the growth of the radicals. It
was an attempt which failed
because it was with the radical left
that the easy winners. Not
until the death of Gaullie came
in 1958 did any

to create a
with the most
left.

1889 saw Paris
international exhi-
visitors like
Wales to what
time wanted to be
manifestation of
success. At the
illegal to cele-
Day, but the
and a way round
claiming a "peo-
" as Jul 30

States.

In October, the
convincingly in
tions and the fol-
ary it took 66 of
in the Senate.
"wave of democ-
flooding in.

Macmahon had
and Jules Grevy to
as President, prom-
"submissive to the
of parliamentary
shall never begin
with its national

Left, was
local elec-
tion Janu-
ary 82
Gambetta's
tracy" was
step down
his place
sisting to
great; law
vernment. I
a contest
I expressed

No one is more alert than the Jewish American to the preciousness, and also the precariousness of that pluralism. People abroad may think the "Jewish vote" is the only foreign policy in the case, they will not understand it. There is also, perhaps more now than ever, an intricate Jewish influence on domestic policy, directed at the defense of American pluralism.

forced its hand, as much as it forced Truman's hand, and Truman forced Britain's hand. And just as it was as Americans rather than as Jews that they had their influence then, so is it also Americans, as the latest public opinion poll shows, who are still pro-Israel, although not pro-Begin.

The Jewish lobby in America is an American lobby. That is the dark secret of its influence.

© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1981

your clothes and hats? A. Yes, even so.

Beautiful women of 20, even soon-to-be-Princesses, cannot be expected to know all the answers, like the lovely Stella Fielding in *The Importance of Being Earnest*. But, "somewhere in the world," as someone other than Wilde said, "there is an epigram for every dilemma." And so there it is... Lady Diana will soon find her words . . . but until she does she—no commemorative The Well-read—are a few epigrams for her dilemma: she is going on with, suited to some of the new situations in which she must find herself. Apologies to Auden, Maugham, and the others.

Her new in-laws
Royalty itself: Royalty does good and is badly spoken of—Antisthenes. Princes are like heavenly bodies, which cause good or evil times, and which have much veneration, but no

rest—Francis Bacon.
The foremost art of kings is the power to endure hatred—Seneca.
In a few years there will be only five kings in the world—the King in England, the King in France, the King in a pack of cards—King Farouk.
Family life: The parents' age must be remembered, both for joy and anxiety—Confucius.
There is little less trouble in governing a private family than a whole kingdom—Montaigne.
Court life: The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word—Jonathan Swift.
The Queen's speech: The

Opera, *n.* A play representing life in another world, whose inhabitants have no speech but song, no motions but gestures and no postures but attitudes—*Ambrase Bierce*.

makes it my duty to name the abyss for you. . . I suffer. Cello—I know in my heart of hearts, that all is fate, I am true to the whole: enjoy life and repent! I do not warn. I weep with you. I console. His education—especially his degree in anthropology and archaeology: An archaeologist is the best husband

regret about my past life is the
nith of it. If I had my life again
d make all the same mistakes—
hly sooner—Talulah Bankhead.
am just turning forty and taking
y time about it—Harold Lloyd.
youth one has tears without
rief; you old people have grief
ithout tears—(after) Joseph Roux.

d blessed invention—Bernard Shaw.
 Michael Foot: The revolutionary
 mpletons are everywhere—Percy
 yndham Lewis (almost).
 David McNeel: Like finger-
 ints, all marriages are different
 Bernard Shaw.
 Henry Mancini: The higher the

never forget a race, but
exception in your case—Groncho
arx. Or :-
is never difficult to distinguish
between a Scotsman with a grievance
and a ray of sunshine.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES DIARY

Four of Prince Charles's attributes lend themselves to operatics, more—*but not all*—last night. His ears: The ears are the last feature to age—Malcolm de Chazal.

His love of opera: No good opera plot can be sensible, for people do not want to be feeling sensible—W. H. Auden.

Opera. A play representing life in another world, whose inhabitants have no speech but song, no motions but gestures and no postures but attitudes—Ambrose Bierce.

His cello playing: The cello is like a beautiful woman who has not grown older, but younger with time, more slender, more supple, more graceful—Ezra Lipp.

And Josef Weinheber's definition of chamber music: first violin—I, in love with the beauty of this world, endow it with my beauty . . . I am only song; I sound. Second violin—For me; beside you, more ethereal being, it is forbidden to have an I! . . . Let me accompany you, sister! Viola—My grey hair makes it my duty to name the abyss for you. . . . I suffer. Cello—I know in my heart of hearts, that I am to fail, but I will not. Bass—To fail, to give up the whole, to enjoy life, and repent! I do not want, I weep with you, I console. His education—especially his degree in anthropology and archaeology. An archaeologist is the best husband any woman can have: the older he gets, the more interested he is in his wife and cabin. Christie.

Wisecracks

Without her youth: The only thing I regret about my past life is the age I was when I got married. I should have made it all the same mistakes—
—**any** sooner—Tallah Bankhead.
—**I** am just turning forty and taking a little time about it—Harold Lloyd.
—**I** wish my youth one has tears without grief; you old people have grief without tears—(after) Joseph Roux.

What to say if

St. Boniface the Pope: There's a difference about this thing, but I keep it hot till Voltaire—poison and tribute—Bernard Russell.

John Note: A fully equipped duke sits as much to keep up as two leadenoughts, and dukes are just a great a terror, and they last ages—David Lloyd George.

John Berners: Make me a motto, a useful word for doing things tomorrow, for that surety is a great blessed invention—Bernard Shaw.

Michael Foot: The revolutionary principles are everywhere—Percy Wyndham Lewis (almost) everywhere—Bernard Shaw.

John Berners: Like finger-prints, all marriages are different—Bernard Shaw.

Horay Henry: The higher the intellect, the smaller the intellect—Ernest Newman. Or:

John Berners: The higher the intellect, the smaller the intellect—Ernest Newman. Or:

your clothes and hats? A: Yes.) Beautiful women of 20, even soon-to-be-Princesses, cannot be expected to know all the answers, like *Princess Fielding in The Importance of Being Earnest*. But, "somewhere in the world," as someone other than Wilde said, "there is an epigram for every dilemma." And so there it is. Lady Diana will soon find her words . . . but until she does—no commemorative The Wedding—there are a few epigrams for her to go on with, suited to some of the new situations in which she may find herself. Apologies to Maugham, Maugham, and the others.

rest—Francis Bacon.
The foremost art of kings is the power to endure hatred—Seneca.
In a few years there will be only five kings in the world—the King in England, the King in France, the King in a pack of cards—King Farouk.
Family life: The parents' age must be remembered, both for joy and anxiety—Confucius.
There is little less trouble in governing a private family than a whole kingdom—Montaigne.
Court life: The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word—Jonathan Swift.
The Queen's speech: The

grown older, but younger with time,
more slender, more supple, more
graceful—Pablo Casals.

people; and what do you always
find? That the stables are the real
centre, of the household—George
Bernard Shaw.

A canter is the cure for every evil—
Benjamin Disraeli.

If you ride a horse, sit close and
tight/If you ride a man, sit easy and
light—Benjamin Franklin.

Ascor is so exclusive that it is the
only racecourse in the world where

any woman can have: the older she gets, the more interested he is in her—Agatha Christie.

by Walter Savage Landor :
George the First was always reckoned
Vile, but viler George the Second;
And what mortal ever heard
Any good of George the Third ?
When from the earth the Fourth descended
(God, be praised !) the Georges ended.

No man can cause more grief than that one, and I have seen



Royal Gloucester

The country in general: I dislike being in the country in August, because my legs get so bitten by harrisers—Lydia Lopokova (Lady Ceynes), thinking about the country

What to say if . . .

she meets Mrs. Margaret Thatcher: There are three groups to Prime Minister should provoke: the Vatican, the Treasury and the miners—Stanley, Baldwin. Or:

you know you haven't stopped talking since I came here? You must have been vaccinated with a phonograph needle—Groucho Marx.

Reuben Coe: Time wounds all things—Groucho Marx.

President Mitterrand: Stay off Berlin—Groucho Marx.

...the smaller the intellect—
 Ernest Newman. Or:
 ...you can be in the Horse Guards
 and still be common, dare—Tarence
 Morgan.
 ...John Davis: You have Van
 ...the car for music—Billy Wilder.
 ...Carrier: Clear soup is the
 ...important factor in life than
 ...clear conscience—Saki.
 ...Hugh Casson: The British love
 ...permanence more than they love
 ...Hugh Casson.
 ...William Hamilton: We all need some-
 ...we can bleed on—Mick Jagger.
 ...I will make

The wedding

Malvern Water, says Dr John Hall/ is famed for containing just nothing at all—Anon.

The Royal Family's love of horses:
Go anywhere in England, where there are natural, wholesome, contented, and really nice English

Dangerous at both ends and uncomfortable in the middle—Jan Fleming. When we love animals and children too much, we love them at the expense of man—Jean-Paul Sartre. *The Royal Ancestors: The Georges*

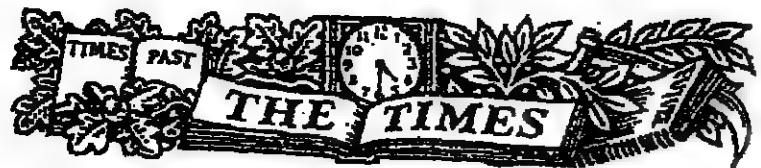
My favourite programme is Mrs Dale's Diary. I try never to miss it because it is the only way of knowing what goes on in a middle class family—The Queen Mother

... that we don't have there
any bad weather at all—only a
number of different kinds of good
—Joseph Wood Krutch.
The city has a face, the country a
soul.—Jacques de Lacretelle.
A man must be of a very quiet and

Mr. Keith Joschke: If all you economists were laid end-to-end you could not reach a conclusion—not to mention Bernard Shaw.

never forget a race, but
exception in your case—Groncho
arx. Or :-
is never difficult to distinguish
between a Scotsman with a grievance
and a ray of sunshine.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

A ROYAL AND FESTAL DAY

Today Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer are married. The day is theirs. The royalty, prelates and dignitaries in St Paul's Cathedral, the horsemen, coachmen, bandmen, footguards on the processional route and the ubiquitous security men who are their sharp and unheated doubles, the cameramen and commentators, the people who fill the streets, all these which make the spectacle are but the supporting cast. Even before the altar of the cathedral at this as at all weddings it is the couple themselves who make the marriage by their vows. However gloriously coped or royally laden, no other person present is more than an assistant, prompter, witness.

The day is theirs, and because it is theirs it belongs to the nation too. The nation is of old stock and new stock, mature, diverse, undivided. Its people respond in many ways and the day belongs to all of them. It is not only for those who have woken from their bivouacs on the Mall, are crowding in to fill the streets, have been getting up their local revels, or have apportioned their day according to the television schedules. It belongs as well to those who feel that one more wedding picture thrust under their noses will make them scream, in company accountants gloomily reckoning the cost of yet another holiday with pay, and to those so moved by the occasion that they are off on a day-trip to Dublin or Boulogne for a seminar in republican chronicles. When Shakespeare chronicled the English monarchy he showed it in palaces, abbeys and battlefields. But part of the rich texture of his theme he found in Eastcheap, Gadshill and the orchards of Gloucestershire. The compli-

cated and earthy sentiments their royal house evokes from the British people are comprised of more than awe and admiration.

The marriage of princes has always been the stuff of fairy tales and politics. The fairy tale is undimmed — a most personable prince, heir to a throne, the most historic, secure and efficient in the world today, his bride young and beautiful and innocent of pomp — it is this and the spectacle in which it will be set that accounts most of all for the estimated three-quarters of a billion television watchers from Perth to Perth and from Karachi to Calgary. The politics of the occasion are much changed from the days when the marriage of an heir apparent cemented a dynastic alliance and promised to exclude the disturbance of future rival claimants. The dynastic aspect of Prince Charles's marriage is unimportant, and the numerous and fruitful House of Windsor has already provided amply for uncontested succession. But there is a political significance of another kind in today's events.

The Crown in Parliament is the constitutional focus of unity in the nation; and of those elements it is the Crown that symbolizes unity without alloy. A nation does not, any more than a family, enclose the sum of its members' relationships, or exhaust their obligations and concerns. The world is wider. But like the family the nation is a primary unit in the construction of social order. Without coherence an inner loyalty it cannot function well. Its visible symbols of unity and loyalty are of much more than ceremonial importance.

The shocking and mysteri-

ous outbreaks of street violence this summer have shown how fragile civil order is. No one supposes troubles can be charmed away with a royal wand or smothered by royal sentiment. But today's ceremonies, symbolic of the nation's unity and symbolic in the ceremony of marriage of the realization of love, self-dedication and fruitfulness, are capable of refreshing the spirits of a people depressed by persistent economic malfunctioning and with new grounds for self-doubt. Suddenly presented to them.

The English throne is now identified with an exemplary family life. That is one reason for the respect and affection in which it is held. Part of the public gratification in the royal wedding is in the prospect it affords of that character being carried forward into the next generation. The elements are present and the auspices good, but to fulfil its promise the marriage will need room to grow in mutual knowledge and happiness. For this as for all marriages that growth will be easier if external factors are conducive to it. The bride is eleven years younger than the prince. He is accustomed to an on a rapid round of public engagements and representative activities. She is not. Long years lie before them near or at the pinnacle of public attention. There is time and much to be said for the prince, when he resumes public duties with the princess at his side, to take an easier pace than he set for himself as a single man. They have a marriage to build and a family to make. They, their advisers, the press and the public should give them room to do it. For which we wish them "quiet days, fair issue and long life, With such love as 'tis now".

POLAND'S DEEPENING CRISIS

The Polish crisis is now entering a new phase dominated by economic problems. The queues are lengthening and demonstrators carry banners saying "hunger". Even ration cards cannot always be honoured. Production continues to decline. The harvest may bring temporary relief but the prospects for the winter look grim. Queueing in the summer is tolerable. Queueing in the dark in freezing rain or snow is less so. If people become not only hungry but cold as well, if there are power cuts and fuel shortages on top of higher prices and scant supplies, the extraordinary restraint which the Polish people have shown over the past twelve months could begin to crack.

The best that can be said of the recent party congress is that it provided a temporary, political platform from which to start a serious assault on the economy. Even though the main burden of administrative reform is supposed to be transferred to the Government, only the party can provide the driving force and the broad lines of policy. It could not do this before the congress because it had lost its way and was still dominated by people with a strong interest in defending or concealing past mistakes. Now it is at least partly purged and reformed. New faces dominate the Central Committee. Even in the new Politburo continuity is represented by only four out of the fifteen members — Mr Kania, Mr Barcikowski, General Jaruzelski and Mr Olszowski. New statutes will make the leadership more accountable to the rank and file.

However, the reformists are not by any means guaranteed an easy ride. Centrist rules. Even if Mr Kania is taken as the mainstay of centrism — though his true inclinations are still difficult to discern behind his tactical battle for survival — his position is not quite as strong as it might have been. True, he was elected by free and secret ballot, which is a remarkable triumph, but he was not

elected on the first day, as he had hoped, and when his day eventually came nearly half the delegates either abstained or voted for the token opposition put up by his ally, Mr Barcikowski. After that he felt it necessary to put together a Politburo in which Mr Albin Siwak, the most vociferous critic of reform, is not balanced by Mr Rakowski, who was its most eloquent and popular advocate at the congress. Nearer to the centre, but still on the conservative side of it, is Mr Olszowski, who will remain a powerful figure, together with General Milewski from the security services.

Truly radical reformers are in the minority and are mostly outsiders in that they are not only newcomers but also workers with jobs outside Warsaw who will come to the capital only once a week. They could find themselves outmanoeuvred by the old hands in the Politburo and the professionals in the central apparatus. On the more positive side, the strong support which Mr Kania enjoys from the army should be a stabilizing factor as well as a warning to the Russians.

Mr Kania's attempt to balance the Politburo in this way was probably essential in order to reassure the Russians and keep the party itself together but it means that the truly daunting problems of the economy are to be tackled by a somewhat uneasy coalition in which there is bound to be a great deal of argument. This will make it difficult to push ahead with a coherent package of economic reforms as quickly as is necessary. Yet it is on the speed and credibility of this package that Poland's future depends. Without it Solidarity is unlikely to support higher prices and other rigorous which are now necessary. Without it, western governments and bankers will not be persuaded that their credits and other forms of help are being properly used. In effect, the fulfilment of the Gdansk agreement, which gave birth to Solidarity with promises of shorter hours and

other benefits, will have to be postponed. This requires the regime to persuade people that it is being postponed for good reason and above all that it is really being postponed and not cancelled. Thus the credibility of the regime is now as important as its policies.

Yet even if credibility is achieved the immediate future looks bleak. Poland's external debt is now more than \$27,000m and there is a huge shortage of hard currency cash not only for completing investment projects but also for supplying industry with raw materials and parts to keep production going. Contrary to what many people think, the sharp drop in production has not been caused only by a reduction in the working week, and hardly at all by strikes, but to a significant extent by shortages of components and other supplies from abroad.

Except in the vital coal fields, where the shorter week has had a more marked effect, the way out lies not just through harder work but through structural reforms that will enable better use to be made of limited resources. This route is strewn with hazards because there is still no agreement on the nature of these reforms. Many economists look to the Hungarian model which gives considerable powers to factory managers. Solidarity is pressing for the workers to have a greater say. Yet even within Solidarity there are disagreements similar to those in the British Labour movement over the relationship between unions and self-managing bodies, with some members seeing self-management as a threat to union power and others seeing it as a route towards it.

The success or failure of reforms therefore depends not only on whether the regime can produce its package but also on whether Solidarity can work out its own disagreements at its congress due at the end of this month, and then contribute constructively to finding a way out of the crisis.

Cause of unemployment

From Professor G. W. Maynard and Mr J. N. Robinson
Sir, Gavin Davies and David Pichaud (feature, July 22) present an interesting discussion of the relatively poor performance of the British economy since the end of 1979 in which they rule out a few of the more successful explanations which have been put forward and conclude that the explanation for today's unemployment "lies squarely with the acute deficiency of demand which has developed since 1979". However, the rejection of a few possible explanations does not ensure that the remaining explanation is correct, and it is significant that the authors present no direct evidence whatsoever to support their contention that demand has in fact been deficient.

Recorded statistics certainly show that real output fell in 1980 but the economy output is determined by the resolution of

both demand and supply. While it is possible that a fall in output results from a deficiency of demand, it is equally possible that it results from a deficiency of supply. If we compare 1980 with 1979 we find that, far from being deficient, nominal demand grew by a little over 16 per cent, a higher figure than that seen in most of the more successful countries cited in Davies' and Pichaud's article. This demand increase was fully validated by the money supply, which was allowed to rise by almost 19 per cent. What distinguishes the British economy from many others is that over the same period wage rates rose by almost 18 per cent and the cost of other necessary inputs by a similar amount. Thus the economy's supply curve shifted in such a way that it more than offset the shift of the demand curve.

Looking at the figures in this way still supports the authors' contention that the recession bears the clear hallmark "Made in

Britain" but it suggests that its cause is something very much more deep-seated than mere demand deficiency. Indeed, it suggests why a succession of governments rather than just Mrs Thatcher's have presided over disappointing economic performance, because, however well intentions they may be, governments can influence only nominal demand. What happens to supply, and hence how this demand is split between real output and inflation, depends upon forces which governments have been either unable or unwilling to deal with. The assertion that a simple increase in nominal demand guarantees a rise in output and a fall in unemployment flies in the face of both economic theory and also the historical experience of the British economy.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. MAYNARD,
J. N. ROBINSON,
University of Reading,
Reading, Berkshire.

The bishops and inner city violence

From Mr Leslie Collins

Sir, Much of what is wrong with this country and the cause of it, are made manifest in the letter from the eight bishops (July 25).

What is wrong is that in recent decades that for the attitude generated that the citizen has a right to expect society to care and cater for his every need, and if this detailed and solicitous care is not forthcoming from the state such that the citizen has to endure degrees of frustration, then he is justified in engaging in protest, disruption, and creating social disorder. It is the utterances of supposedly responsible people, like these bishops, which promulgated that absurd and socially destructive view. The bishops are right to anticipate an escalation of public disorder, for theirs is a self-fulfilling prophecy: it is precisely utterances such as made in their letter which give moral licence to the riots they purport to be so concerned about.

But the damage goes even deeper than that, for the attitude of protest which the bishops condone have the effect of making young people unemployed.

Let the bishops look back over the recent history of strikes and absenteeism in British industry, of restrictive practices which put firms out of business, of the gross inequalities of the industrial relations legislation, which result in the current boom of "wrongful dismissal" cases before the court, etc. etc. How do the bishops consider the teenage rioters, who have been incited on protest, will respond when they eventually do find themselves a job? In Liverpool today with its 37 per cent unemployment among the young, the young municipal typists are on strike, refusing to accept a wage offer of £89 per week for a 21-year-old.

What puzzles me, as a citizen, and as a member of the Church of England, is what the bishops consider their role to be. Why is it that every time the clergy open their mouths they appear to produce a faithful, if feeble, echo of the kind of statements we have grown monomaniacally used to hearing from certain kinds of politicians and trade union leaders? What, I ask myself, ever happened to Christianity?

The bishops are worried that young people are growing up without hope. Could I presume to suggest that, in a Christian culture, the only source of genuine hope for the underprivileged (and for others) is the Christian gospel. And in any culture it is the moral virtues of the individual (mobs have no virtue) which offer the only real prospect of positive development both for the individual and society at large?

"Man does not live by bread alone" said Christ, when resisting the temptations in the wilderness. The Church of England today

seems to portray Christ as submitting to the temptation of becoming political.

L. F. COLLINS,
29 Birchington Road, N8,
July 27.

From Mr Alex Paton
... a disappointing letter from the Bishop of Birmingham and his colleagues. Surely we need suggestions for action, not repetition of the same tired old clichés.

May I float two ideas? As present policemen, soldiers and psychiatrists (and maybe others) can retire early with a pension. Why not extend this option to everyone at 55, and if sufficient cooperation is not forthcoming make early retirement the rule. What's so sacred about 60 or 65? There would then be plenty of jobs for the boys — and girls.

Secondly, let's start doing something about cleaning up the pissies we call "inner cities". Whenever bodies like the National Trust or archaeological societies need to salvage something there is no shortage of volunteers to do the dirty work.

Why not recruit and pay teams of young people to clean up their own neighbourhoods? Then run a competition for the best kept areas and restore some of the pride and dignity which is so lacking in our present slums. Who knows? Even the "too old at 55" might join in.

Yours faithfully,
ALEX PATON,
15 Charlotte Road,
Birmingham,
July 28.

From Major-General R. F. Shields
Sir, When eight bishops write a long letter to you about the riots in our cities without once mentioning God, Christ or Christianity, are we not entitled to wonder what or whom they truly represent?

Yours faithfully,
RONALD SHIELDS,
58 Petersfield Road,
Midhurst,
Sussex,
July 25.

From Mr Anthony Blond
Sir, The eight urban bishops concerned about the employment of young people have the power to shake off outworn attitudes and re-educate public opinion. The remedy lies at the doorsteps of their lordships.

Within their dioceses are many buildings in need of repair. Could they not institute apprenticeships in the areas of carpentry, electricity, heat engineering and masonry? And like the masons of old let this young workforce be mobile. The essence of civilization is the maintenance of things and people.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BLOND,
36 Chester Row, SW1,
July 25.

Torpedo factory jobs

From Mr Barry Porter, MP for Bebbington and Ellesmere Port (Conservative) and others
Sir, We wish to add our views to those of the Portsmouth and Chatham MPs (feature, July 13) in urging the Government to decide upon the Marconi torpedo in preference to a US weapon.

Merseyside is a notorious depressed area. Unemployment is running at 17 per cent. The new Marconi Underwater Weapon factory, opened by the Prime Minister in April, already employs more than 300 people starting from scratch last December.

With the new torpedo and exports of Sting Ray, the factory could employ well over 1,000 here by the end of 1981. Each new job here will mean many other new jobs elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

But as the Defence Committee recently noted, a decision for the US weapon effectively means abandoning the newly created torpedo industry. Ship export prospects will vanish, together with the jobs they would have created here and elsewhere. The new Marconi factory will probably have to close.

We cannot afford to export jobs overseas.

Yours etc.,
BARRY PORTER,
FRANK FIELD,
ANTHONY MEYER,
House of Commons.

Language problems

From Mr Arthur South
Sir, Your article in *The Times* today (July 22) referring to British diplomats' lack of language skills comes as no surprise to my company, which has been dealing in technical translations for over 50 years.

A recent survey carried out by the British Export Trading and Research Organization (Betro) showed that approximately 60 per cent of British export salesmen and 40 per cent export managers do not have a second language and that 80 per cent of the companies interviewed, although involved in exports, seldom if ever correspond in a foreign language.

However, what is perhaps even more surprising is that there are still many British companies producing their export literature in English only, expecting potential overseas customers to understand it.

It is not only a complete misconception, but it is also an inefficiency which we in this country cannot afford to uphold if we are going to maintain and expand our export trade.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR SOUTH,
International Marketing Manager,
Technical Translations
International Ltd.,
Imperial House,
15-19 Kingsway, WC2,
July 22.

Blind eye to murder

From Professor Hugh McLaren
Sir, In his analysis of the situation in North-West Germany at the end of the war Tom Bowler (article, July 13) suggests that, among other things, Marshal Montgomery was not active enough in carrying out Sir Hardie Shawcross's indirect instruction to "try 500 cases" among thousands of suspected war criminals in the 12 months following the end of hostilities.

As a member of 10 Casualty Clearing Station RAMC, attempting to care for hundreds of starving and dying victims at Sanbostel (near Belsen) I can record the fact that Field Marshal Montgomery filed half-a-dozen excuses why senior German naval staff in Flensburg, ordering them to visit Sanbostel. Doubtless like many decent Germans they had found it impossible to believe that those who led Hitler's Third Reich could behave like savages.

Having passed through "my hut with its dying skeletal victims and the stench of diarrhoea, one of the senior officers whispered (in German) to his companion: "and now I am ashamed to be a German!"

Field Marshal Marshall administered his form of therapy and forbade his troops to fraternize with the Germans. But surely the trial of 500 or 5,000 on murder charges with capital punishment for the guilty was a task for HM Government with a host of lawyers for the prosecution and defence?

HUGH CAMERON MCLAREN,
26 Ampton Road,
Birmingham,
July 14.

Case of PC Olds

From Professor J. C. Smith, QC, FBA

Sir, Mr C. H. Rolph (July 1) could hardly have chosen better examples to demolish his own case and demonstrate the irrelevance of verdicts so far as the state of the law is concerned. The directions to the jury in *R v Bodkin Adams* and *R v Gault* are discussed in Smith and Hogan's *Criminal Law* but in neither case is the verdict even mentioned, simply because it is, for this purpose, irrelevant.

There is nothing in Mr Rolph's second point. The charge of wounding with intent to resist lawful apprehension is equally available and should be equally available whether the person resisted is a policeman or Mr Rolph's "gallant civilian trying to stop a gunman". The section rightly extends the same degree of protection against injury to the person, to the civilian and to the policeman.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. SMITH,
445 Derby Road,
Lenton,
Nottingham.

Personal thoughts on a public occasion

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin

Sir, Never before on such a scale will the whole world have been able to look in on what is, however magnificent, essentially a private occasion. Television by satellite is allowing every eye in the world to be a voyeur's.

British pomp and circumstance differs entirely from any other people's public pageantry. The latter are planned deliberately to impress an audience, to show off. They are in character essentially extravert and conceived for effect.

Here is a people, essentially introvert, joining in a solemn act of faith, hallowed by a long and binding tradition of constant usage.

Neither is the precise discipline oppressive, nor the jubilation trivial. It is a high example of the serious sans grief, the smile and not the laugh. It is the very dignity of man and woman that is being celebrated today.

Those who come from overseas, except for the Commonwealth cousins who already know, expecting to see a television spectacular and those who watch in remote European, American, African, Asian hamlets will no doubt discover that for once they are witnessing a performance, not created by and for the television which, however much this all-pervading media may be trying to

exploit, it can never debase for its credentials are handed down from the mists of time and human history.

May they too join us all in appraising at its right and noble value an act and a gesture which dissolves the baser human attributes, for it imposes gratitude over envy, humility over pride, a recognition of functions over indiscriminate ambitions, love over hate, cohesion over nihilism, tolerance over intolerance, forgiveness over condemnation, hope over despair, confidence over fear and transforms each one of us, if only for a day, into a joyful member of the human brotherhood.

Yours faithfully,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
15 Pond Square,
Highgate Village, N6,
July 28.

From Miss Jan Morris

Sir, I would like to put on record, in *The Times* of July 29, 1981, one citizen's sense of revulsion and foreboding at the ostentation, the extravagance and the sycophancy surrounding today's wedding of the heir to the British throne.

Yours faithfully,
JAN MORRIS,
Trafalgar House,
Llanymudry,
Gwynedd.

Medical education cuts

From Professor G. D. H. Leach

Sir, In the letters accompanying the 1981-82 grant allocation in universities the University Grants Committee has stated its planning bases for financial support of medical education. Courses within the UGC classification group, "medicine and dentistry, and health" are of two types, one based on clinical studies, such as medicine and dentistry, and the second of paramedical degree courses, such as pharmacy, nursing, pharmacology and certain science-based professional courses relevant to medicine. It is the student intakes into medicine and dentistry and to reduce by 25 per cent the numbers studying for paramedical degree qualifications, particularly in the subject of pharmacy.

Based on the most recently available information contained in the 1977 Statistics of Education, the overall cost of providing a five-year medical training in England is £25,000, whereas the comparable figure for the three-year paramedical degree courses is £8,700. To put these figures in terms of annual expenditure, exclusive of fixed standing costs for library, administration, and building maintenance, clinical medical students form 7.6 per cent of the university population and require 14 per cent of the budget whilst paramedical students totalling 1.3 per cent of the population use only 1.2 per cent of the total university sector resources. Clinical manpower estimates for the remainder of this century suggest that an annual medical

school intake of just over 4,000 students will be needed to provide an adequate supply of doctors. Despite the UGC's attempt to preserve medical intakes the likelihood is, however, that there will fall short of the target by some 250.

Thus the numbers of intending graduates into the paramedical subjects becomes a matter of crucial importance. Both from the enormous cost of revulsion and the recognition of the value of scientifically and professionally trained graduates in laboratory and patient orientated medical services, there is a very strong case not only for maintaining but increasing the numbers studying in this small but important specialist area.

The intention to reduce the university numbers engaged in paramedical training is directly opposite to the stated Government policy of maintaining support for those courses in the applied sciences which can clearly demonstrate economic and industrial relevance as well as good employment prospects for its graduates. It should also be borne in mind that as far as the health care professions are concerned there will be an increasing proportion of elderly amongst our population as we proceed to the year 2000.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. H. LEACH,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire,
July 17.

Art for the people

From Mr James Ottaway

Sir, Is there any conceivable reason why we who work in the theatre and television in London should believe that Anthony Banks, the new GLC's Arts committee chairman, wishes to inflate the council's spending on the arts for the sake of the arts? (Report, July 23).

The left in politics have found that the art of the theatre (and, of course, television, although they have less access to that) can be used as a potent source of political propaganda.

There has been a long history of the financing of their shows; they want to play to the working class but the working class won't (they, untruthfully, would say can't) pay to go to plays. They never have. The middle classes haven't hijacked the theatre; the working classes haven't wanted it. Lillian Baylis started the Old Vic to give the theatre to the working class and the working class gave it right back to her. It was the middle class who went — as it does to provincial subsidised rep — and made it the success it was.

The left have recently made tremendous, and phoney, capital out of the withdrawal of Arts Council grants to some left-inclined theatre companies and now suddenly they are crying out for the arts, since the voters of London didn't in the least know what they would be in for the hard left have been given control of the vast financial resources of the GLC. If the subsidised Art in a big way is likely to be non-politically motivated?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES OTTAWAY,
29 Carroll House,
Craven Terrace, W2.

Singing at the wedding

From Mr Graham Treu

Sir, I note that Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton West, has called for the BBC to withhold payments to Equity members of the St Paul's Choir for the royal wedding "unless the choristers lift their ban on the service being beamed to South African television" (John Withrow, July 20).

May I first point out that the choristers of St Paul's Choir are aged from about eight to 12 and as such are not members of Equity? If it is the vicars choral to whom Mr Carlisle refers, it is not they who have banned the service being beamed to South Africa, but the result of a democratically arrived at Equity decision not to allow their members to appear before an audience whose government continues the policy of apartheid, a policy I assumed the Government of this country also found indefensible. I cannot believe that Mr Carlisle is in sympathy with a policy of apartheid, but if so possibly some way

can be found for Equity to stop the BBC beaming the service to Luton West?

I write as an Equity member and as a gentleman of her Majesty's Choir of the Chapel Royal, honoured to be taking part in next week's service — a choir, may I add, made up of 10 choristers and six gentlemen, all staunch royalists who, contrary to recent reports, have not taken part in or questioned any financial negotiations regarding the royal wedding.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM TREU,
15 Jackson's Lane,
Highgate, N6,
July 20.

Erring motorists

From Mr J. N. Spencer

Sir, The Transport Bill proposes a new points system for erring motorists. Unfortunately, the system is to be based on an amalgam of the date of conviction, the date of sentence and the date of the commission of the offence as a letter from the Department of the Environment dated June 24, 1981, makes clear.

In particular, these points will run for three years from the date of the commission of the offence. This means that a person who owns up will have the points on his licence for much longer than a person who commits the offence on the same date but avoids detection and delays the hearing.

The logical date is the date of sentence.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. SPENCER,
Clerk to the Justices,
Petty Sessions Divisions of
Bridport, Dorchester, Shaftesbury & Sherborne,
Wadhams House,
50 High West Street,
Dorchester,
July 24.

A voice abroad

From Dr Neville Chittick

Sir, In Mogadishu you can tell when it is 6 o'clock by the number of people assembled at the cafes to hear the BBC Somali news: on occasion a crowd will assemble on the street outside, trying to hear.

I read that by cutting out this news service it is proposed to save £17,000 per annum — an amount which I suspect is less than is spent on subsidies for the fees for children of staff of some British embassies attending private schools. I cannot believe that if the impact of this news service were generally known, the cut would be approved.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE CHITTIK,
PO Box 30710,
Nairobi,
Kenya.



The 12 hours from reveille to platform 12

When Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer are married today, five months of preparation will be complete. The heir to the throne has taken a wife. All the pomp and circumstance of the great British royal occasion will be brought into play. Philip Howard describes the day.

4.45: Reveille for Household Cavalry at Knightsbridge Barracks.

5.00: Flowers are arranged in south transept and west portico of St Paul's; the other flowers in the cathedral have been put there yesterday and on Monday.

5.30: The Cleansing Department of the City of London puts two inches of sand for the horses outside St Paul's. Breakfast for Household Cavalry.

6.00: Red carpet unrolled down steps of St Paul's by Cathedral staff.

6.00-8.30: Horses exercised and groomed in royal mews and Knightsbridge Barracks.

6.15: Camera crews start to arrive at St Paul's.

7.00: Cathedral staff remove dust sheets from the royal seats.

7.30: The organ tested. City of London police with sniffer dogs make final security checks in and around St Paul's.

8.00-8.30: 140 cathedral ushers arrive at St Paul's and assemble in the crypt.

8.30: Household cavalry muster. Royal mews staff start to harness horses.

9.00: State trumpeters, military knights of Windsor, and other officials arrive at St Paul's.

hundred yards round the corner from the royal mews.

Foreign crowned heads, who are travelling in state motorcade from Buckingham Palace, start to assemble at the garden entrance.

Senior members of the royal family, who are travelling in the carriage procession, also arrive at the garden entrance.

10.05: The car procession of junior members of the royal family leaves St James's and takes 10 minutes to drive to St Paul's. First car: Earl and Countess of Harewood; Second car: Hon. Gerald and Mrs. Lascelles; Third car: Duke of Fife, Captain Alexander Ramsay and Lady Saltoun; Fourth car: Marchioness of Cambridge, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; Fifth car: Colonel Sir Henry and Lady May Abel Smith.

10.06: Duke and Duchess of Kent, Earl of St Andrews, and Lady Helen Windsor drive from York House to Buckingham Palace.

10.08: The Queen Mother and the Queen's Mistress of the Robes, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, drive from Clarence House to Buckingham Palace. As each member of the royal family drives through the forecourt, the escorts and the guard of honour are called to attention.

10.14: Foreign kings, queens, and other crowned heads leave the garden entrance in their car procession. Car 1: King and Queen of the Belgians; Car 2: King of Norway, Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway; Car 3: Queen and Prince of Denmark; Car 4: King and Queen of Sweden; Car 5: Was to have carried the King and Queen of Spain, but will now take the Queen and Prince Claus of the Netherlands instead; Car 6: Grand Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg; Car 7: Prince and Princess of Liechtenstein; Car 8: Princess and the Hereditary Prince of Monaco.

10.15: The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Westmorland, Silver Stick in Waiting (Colonel Andrew Harrigan), and the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting (Colonel David Gordon Lennox), on their several horses, take up their positions in the quadrangle at the centre of Buckingham Palace.

10.18: Inside St Paul's the carriage procession leaves the Minor Canon's Aisle and makes its way to the Quire by way of the east side of the Dome. Led by Virger, Cross Bearer, Taperers, and the Children of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, the Archbishop of Wales, the Most Rev. Cyprian Williams, and the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Stuart Blanch, bring up the rear. In the middle, the Speaker, the Rt. Hon. George Thomas, Cardinal Basil Hume, and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council.

10.20: Bridesmaids and pages leave Clarence House in two cars. Escorts of Royal Military Police and Metropolitan Police take up positions at St James's to ride beside the bride. Guard of honour mounted at the foot of the west steps of St Paul's. It consists of three contingents each of an officer and 40 rank and file, from the Royal Navy, 1st Bn. the Royal Regiment of Wales, and the Royal Air Force. They have marched from Guildhall.

10.20-10.25: The step-lifting party forms up on 17 alternate steps on either side of the west door of St Paul's. It consists of 11 Royal Navy officers, 11 Army officers, and 11 Royal Air Force officers, under the command of a Royal Navy officer.

10.22: Queen's carriage procession leaves Buckingham Palace by the Centre Arch and Centre Gate, in the following order:

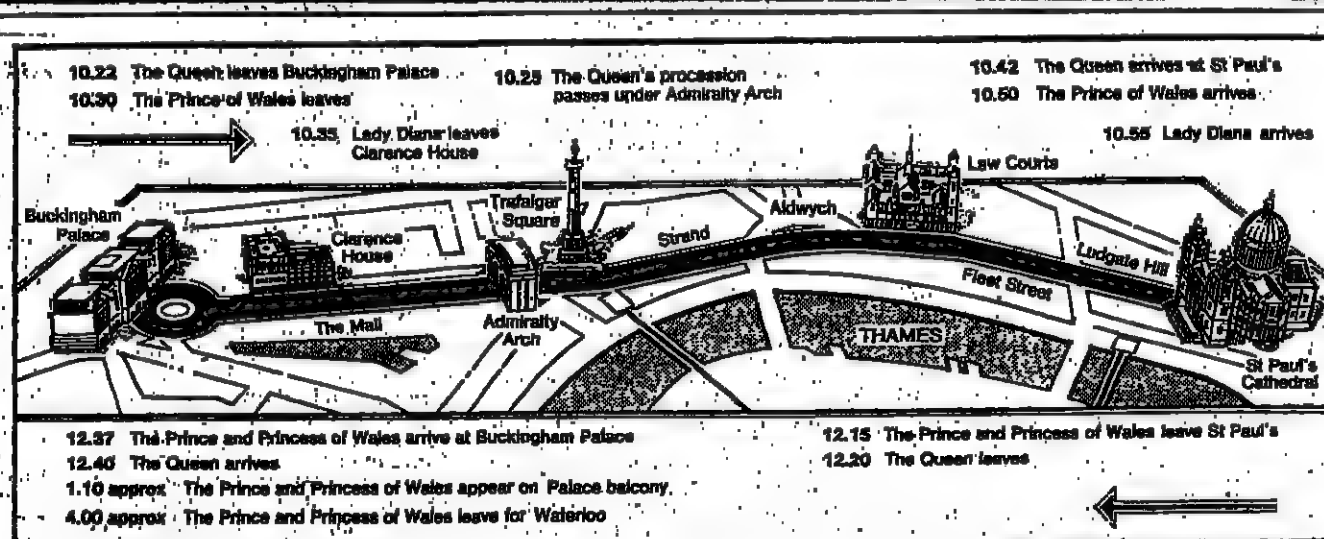
Mounted police.

1st and 2nd divisions of the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles.

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh in the semi-state position landau, Queen Victoria's favourite, built for her in 1866, when she laid the foundation stone of St Thomas's Hospital. The four, fairly young, dark grey stallions are named Oscar, Roland, Peter, and Bonn. (an Oldenburg gelding given to the Queen on her state visit to West Germany in 1978). The Queen's State Harness (up motorcade and heavy with brass weights 110lb. The postillions wear full state livery of scarlet and gold frock coat, scarlet plush knee breeches, white silk stockings, gold



The Royal Wedding, November 1947, the last time an heir to the British throne was married: Princess Elizabeth leaves Westminster Abbey on the arm of Prince Philip.



How the cameras will bring the spectacle to 750 million people

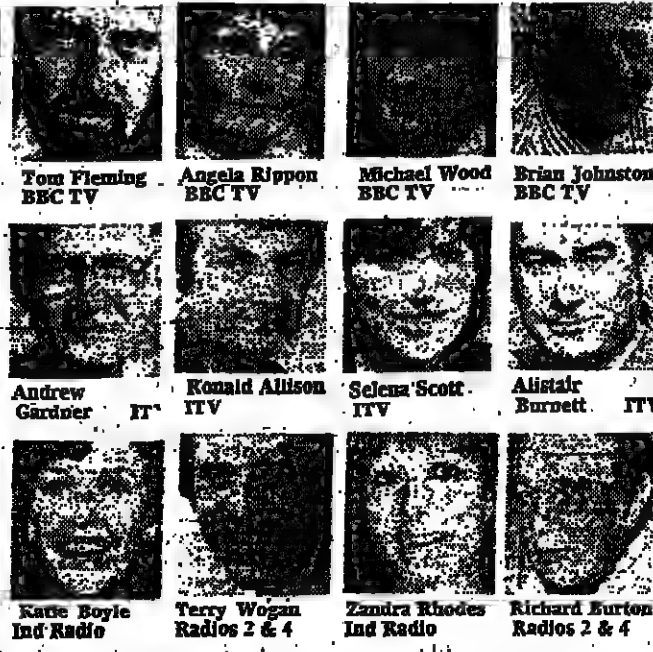
TELEVISION

Most people turn to BBC Television for big occasions such as this, but the ITV Network will be working hard with over 40 cameras, including one in the airship Europa. They have also secured the services of Ronald Allison, the Queen's former Press Secretary, who will sit with Alastair Burnet in St Paul's. ITN reporters will cover stories from Knightsbridge Barracks to Waterloo Station and most points in between.

The BBC are far from complacent, deploying more than 60 cameras and leading their reporting with Angela Rippon and Tom Fleming, the successor to the late Richard Dimbleby as the master of the great state occasion.

Nationwide reporters will be posted along the route, feeding Tom Fleming above the West Door of St Paul's. And the BBC will screen live the Parachute Regiment free fall, parachute jumping into Caernarvon Castle and the reaction to the marriage, from the estate staff at Balmoral.

BBC2 will be duplicating the BBC1 coverage with simultaneous subtitles for the deaf. Both BBC1 and ITV will be returning to the wedding for the departure to the honeymoon and an hour of edited highlights in the evening.



RADIO

Radios Two and Four combine at 7.30 am, which explains the strange mixture of Terry Wogan, interviewing the crowds and playing records, and Richard Burton, who anchors the procession commentary. Similarly, Rolf Harris reports from Australia House, while Wynford Vaughan-Thomas describes the scene from the Victoria Memorial. There will be reporters along the route. Brian Johnston will be outside St Paul's, with Robert Hudson inside.

BBC Radio will not be returning to the Palace to report the carriage procession to Waterloo Station, but end the day at 11.15 pm until midnight with Richard Burton bringing together the highlights of the day. Both channels are broadcast in stereo on VHF.

Those within range of independent local radio stations can hear a networked report beginning at 10 am. Representative reporters from several stations report from the route, feeding a programme anchored by Brian Hayes.

His guests include Zandra Rhodes, the dress designer, and Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd, the editor of *Burke's Peerage*. Katie Boyle and Bob Holmes commentate from inside St Paul's. At 4 pm the departure on honeymoon will be broadcast. All in stereo.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S TV

7.30 ITV coverage begins
7.45 BBC coverage begins
8.45 BBC2 joins BBC1 with subtitles for the deaf
10.20 The Queen and other members of the Royal family leave Buckingham Palace
10.30 The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Andrew, leaves Buckingham Palace
10.35 Lady Diana Spencer leaves Clarence House
10.40 The Queen arrives at St Paul's
10.50 The Prince of Wales arrives at St Paul's
10.55 Lady Diana arrives at St Paul's
11.00 The marriage service
11.05 The Prince and Princess of Wales leave St Paul's
12.25 The Queen and the Royal Family leave St Paul's
12.40 The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Buckingham Palace
1.20 The Prince and Princess of Wales appear on the Palace balcony with the Royal Family
4.00 The Prince and Princess of Wales leave by carriage for Waterloo Station at the start of their honeymoon
9.00 BBC1 repeats an hour of highlights
9.30 ITN News and highlights

continued from col 2

buckled shoes, wig, tricorn hat, ostrich feathers. Footmen on back of carriage wear state livery with caps. If it rains, the Queen will ride in the Irish State Coach.

The Standard Party of Life Guards.

Silver Stick Adjutant (Major Richard Wilkinson).

Silver Stick in Waiting (Colonel Andrew Harrigan); post created in 1678 to protect Charles II. The post is held by the Colonel of the Household Cavalry, who also holds an ebony staff with a silver head.

The Queen Mother and Prince Edward, in the first state landau built in the year of Victoria's coronation. If it rains, Queen Alexandra's state coach.

Standard Party of the Blues and Royals.

State landau with Princess Anne, Captain Mark Phillips, Princess Margaret, Viscount Linley. If it rains, same coach.

State landau with Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Duke of Gloucester, Duchess of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster, State landau with Duke of Kent, Duchess of Kent, Earl of St Andrews, Lady Helen Windsor. State landau with Prince Michael of Kent, Princess Michael of Kent, Mistress of the Robes (Duchess of Grafton), Master of the Horse (Earl of Westmorland).

State landau with Princess Alexandra, Angus Ogilvy, and their children, James and Marina.

State landau with the Queen Mother's Mistress of the Robes (Dowager Duchess of Abercorn), the Queen's Private Secretary (Sir Philip Moore), Equerry in Waiting to the Queen (Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson), and the Duke of Edinburgh's Private Secretary (Lord Rupert Nevill). No alternative carriages for any of these if it rains.

A division of Life Guards and a car bring up the rear.

10.30: Mrs Shand Kydd, the bride's mother, arrives at the west door of St Paul's and is conducted to her seat under the Dome.

10.32: Bodyguards of the Yeomen of the Guard and Gentlemen at Arms take up their positions in St Paul's.

10.35: Governor and Military Knights of Windsor move from the Crypt to their positions in St Paul's. Car procession of foreign royals arrives; west door of cathedral is opened; state trumpeters of the Household Cavalry take up positions in the Porch.

10.38: Bridegroom's carriage procession leaves Buckingham Palace, escorted by Household Cavalry commanded by Major Anthony De Ritter.

Advance Points.

1st division of Life Guards.

1902 state landau, conveying the Prince of Wales and his brother and supporter at the wedding, Prince Andrew. The light maroon and luxuriously gold-leafed coach was built by Hoopers for Edward VII for his state drive to the City. Fastenings are wearing scarlet, purple and gold Ascot livery as a compliment to Prince Charles's interest in racing. The four light grey Oldenburg geldings are called Rio, Santiago, Sydney and Cardiff. Their silken mane and dressings were made for the Queen's silver wedding, and the Black Horse state harness was customarily used on black horses, when they had them in the royal mews.

If it rains, the princes will ride in the Scottish state coach, built in 1830, given a new top in 1969, and emblazoned with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and the insignia of the Order of the Thistle.

Second division of the escort. State landau carrying the Prince of Wales's Private Secretary (Edward Adeane), his assistant, Private Secretary (Francis Cornish), and his equerry (Major John Winter). A car and the rear points bring up the rear.

As the bridegroom leaves, the guard of honour will give a royal salute, and the band will play the first six bars of the national anthem. The guard of honour will then march off.

Bridesmaid and pages arrive at St Paul's, and are conducted to the Chapel of St Michael and St George to wait for the bride.

10.35: The bride and her father leave Clarence House in the Glass Coach, escorted by mounted military and metropolitan police.

The flowers along the route are pink, white, and silver, chosen to contrast with the red of the uniforms. Nine double hanging baskets filled with petunias, verbena, phlox, and marigolds on lamp posts, flagpoles along the Mall, at the entrance of Clarence House, and on the steps of St Paul's. There are said to be 14,000 red geraniums surrounding the Queen's Memorial. Along the Mall there are 42 flags, union jacks, and the flags of St Andrew, St Patrick, and St George. On lamp posts and flagpoles along the Strand and Fleet Street hang 126 red, white, and blue banners displaying gold Prince of Wales feathers.

10.35: The Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury are ready at the west door.

10.36: The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs arrive and are received

by the Dean and Chapter. The Lord Mayor waits at the bottom of the steps to receive the Queen at the City's Cathedral.

10.40: The Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Queen Mother's Lord Chamberlain take up positions at the west end of St Paul's.

10.42: The Queen and her family arrive in their carriage procession. The Guard of Honour gives a royal salute. Household Cavalry carry on past the Cathedral into the churchyard. Lord Mayor, bearing the pearl sword, receives the Queen and her family, and leads them up the steps through the west door, where they are received by the Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prince Edward is conducted to the Chapel of St Michael and St George to wait for his brothers. The Queen's procession of her close family and high ceremonial magnates makes its way down the centre aisle to their seats under the Dome.

10.50: The bridegroom arrives to a royal salute and six bars of the national anthem. He and Prince Andrew are met by the Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury, and joined by Prince Edward. Flanked by his brothers, "supporters" for the wedding, the Prince of Wales makes his way in procession to wait in the Dean's Aisle.

10.53: Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones and Miss India Hicks are conducted to the bottom of the steps to wait for the bride. The other bridesmaids and pages wait at the west end of St Paul's.

10.55: Staff cleaners from the Royal Parks clear the route behind the horses.

10.55: Here comes the bride. Accompanied by her father, and attended by her two senior bridesmaids, she climbs the steps to the west door to join the ecclesiastical procession. Fanfare from state trumpeters in the Porch, who move to the Whispering Gallery during the first hymn.



Prince Charles after the cathedral rehearsal

11-12.05 (approximately): The wedding service (see opposite page).

12.05: Fanfare from the Whispering Gallery.

12.10: The Prince and Princess of Wales, followed by bridesmaids and pages, Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, make their way out of the west door. The Queen's procession follows them.

12.15: The carriage procession of the Prince and Princess of Wales leaves for Buckingham Palace, escorted by household cavalry. Prince Charles and his bride are in the 1902 state landau, bridesmaids and pages in Queen Alexandra's state coach and the Glass Coach. The bells of St Paul's ring their merriest peal for years.

12.20: The Queen's carriage procession, the foreign royals, the minor members of the royal family, and other organized groups leave St Paul's in succession to their several processions of carriages or cars. Ordinary guests are lucky to get out before 1 pm.

12.37: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive back at Buckingham Palace.

12.40: The Queen's carriage procession, the foreign royals, the minor members of the royal family, and other guests leave St Paul's for the wedding breakfast at the Palace.

12.45: Royal Park staff cleaners clean the route behind the horses by broom and vehicle.

1.10: The Queen, the bride and bridegroom, and their families appear on the balcony.

1.15: Last guests leave St Paul's; cathedral staff roll up the red carpet.

1.15-3.30: Wedding breakfast for about 125 members of the families and close friends. Speeches by fathers of bride and bridegroom. Champagne, and light lunch prepared by palace staff. Heads of state go to lunch with the Prime Minister at the Bank of England.

1.30: Saddles and boots off for Household Cavalry lunch.

4.00: The Prince and Princess of Wales leave the Palace in a semi-state landau, escorted by Household Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles. They depart their way to Waterloo Station by way of the Mall, Whitehall, and Westminster Bridge.



Lady Diana Spencer at her wedding rehearsal

9.00: The doors to St Paul's open. Guests must be in their seats by 10. Dress: officers in full ceremonial day dress (no swords); gentlemen: morning dress or lounge suit; ladies: day dress with hat. It is not a Collar Day, and therefore orders and decorations are to be worn only by those in uniform. St Paul's have announced that reporters will not be allowed in unless they have paid £49.45 each for their seats.

9.30: The contingents from all the services lining the route are on parade. General Henry Langley, GOC London District and Major General commanding the Household Division, accompanied by a cheviote of staff officers, ride the route from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's.

9.35: Earl Spencer, the bridesmaids and pages have arrived at Clarence House.

The Queen's Guard of Honour, commanded by Major Guy Syle, march from Colonel Court, St James's to Buckingham Palace. It consists of 100 rank and file from the Prince of Wales's Company, 1st Bn. Welsh Guards, with the Queen's Colour, the regimental band, and the corps of drums of the battalion. It forms up by 9.50 on the north side of the forecourt of Buckingham Palace.

9.55-10: Junior members of the royal family, who are to travel to St Paul's by car not coach, assemble at Stable Yard, St James's, and drive off in the big black royal limousines at 10.05.

10: The Sovereign's Escort and the Prince of Wales's Escort of the Household Cavalry take their positions on the south side of the forecourt of Buckingham Palace, facing the Footguards.

The Bride's coach, the Glass Coach, enters the garden of St James's. Non-royal brides traditionally travel to their weddings in open landaus. Lady Diane is going in the Glass Coach because of his windows and interior lights give a better view of her, and in case it rains. Coachman is Richard Bolen, who has worked for the Queen for 22 years. The horses are two bay Oldenburg mares named Lady Penelope and Kestrel. Two footmen in state livery with state hats perched on the back.

The royal carriages enter the forecourt of Buckingham Palace, having driven a few

Wood makes Kent pay for their collapse

the sixth, Tinkert. The last five wickets then fell for only 16 more runs.

Miller has always been an under-rated bowler and he bowled away with all the classical rule and steadiness associated with that. He took 10 wickets for 100 in the first eight (for 29 against Lancashire in his Northamptonshire days, but he was the best figure for Derbyshire).

Tavare gave Miller a hard time. He was a left hander, but the bowler did well to attempt above his head, but otherwise made no mistakes. His on-runners were placed as he took his aggregate in his past four championship matches. He knew he began in perky fashion, and was the first to sweep and cut Steele and Miller down to bat with the necessary decorum.

Miller bowled both men as they made room for aggressive strokes. Tavare went first, aiming for the mid-wicket boundary, and Knight followed him, but Steele and Diller and Woolmer, struggling with two cracked ribs, caught at the last moment to prevent the loss of the same over before Jarvis was run out.

MURRAY FINCHAM'S LAST TEST WAS AGAINST THE WEST INDIES IN 1962. He was a left hander and a fast bowler. He was a good batsman and a good fielder. He was a good all rounder. He was a good player. He was a good man. He was a good friend. He was a good person. He was a good soul. He was a good heart. He was a good mind. He was a good spirit. He was a good body. He was a good soul. He was a good heart. He was a good mind. He was a good spirit. He was a good body.

[illegible]

Machine beats entertainer

middle of a batting spell as prolific as almost any in English cricket history. He played so roughly to amaze by ball strokes to the crowd, Zaheer, knowing that he required only just over six runs as an average, would send the ball gently about the field over victory was his.

In considering that the venerable Mingsworth produced relatively economical figures. This came as no surprise to your correspondent, to whom the former England captain was known as the Yorkshire miser.

Procter to leave

Mike Procter, aged 34, the Gloucestershire captain, is to leave the county on medical advice at surgery on his right knee six years ago, and, after being troubled again recently, has had it put in plaster. He hopes to play for the county in their final matches, but after September all his cricket will be in South Africa.

up Hendrick

and had to pass a fitness test during the second Test before he was allowed to continue the tour, stands by to replace him.

Bernard Thomas, who has been treating Hogg daily, said he was still suffering muscle soreness but thought he hopes to be able to play.

If neither is fit, the Australians will probably call on the all-rounder Graeme Beard, who played three Tests in Pakistan last year, but has only one moderate tour so far, with only eight wickets in first class matches at a cost of 41 runs each. Beard can bowl medium pace or off spin.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
CHILMSFORD: Essex II v Sussex II, 10.15
CHELTENHAM: Middlesex II v Warwickshire II, 11.00
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire II v WORCESTER (Central Avenue); Nottinghamshire II v Leicestershire II, 11.00
WORCESTER: Worcestershire II v BRADFORD: Yorkshire II v Surrey II, 11.00

MIDDER COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
BIRMINGHAM: Birmingham I v Warwickshire I, 11.00
BRADFORD: Lancashire I v Northamptonshire I, 11.00
GLoucester: Gloucestershire I v Oxfordshire I, 11.00
KENT: Kent I v Lincolnshire I, 11.00
KEVINSHAW: Somerset I v Wiltshire I, 11.00

Sport in brief
Douglas misses
world table
tennis event

[illegible]

Racing

Victory by Crews Hill persuades Durr that his luck has changed

By John Karter
Believe it or not, there was another marriage worth talking about yesterday—the marriage of the extraordinary talents of one Frank Durr, trainer, and one Starkey, jockey. These two masters of their craft combined to win the Tote Stewards Cup on a truly glorious first day at Goodwood with Crews Hill, who carried a record weight of 9st 9lb.

Unlike Starkey, Durr, who won the Stewards Cup as a jockey on Epaulante in 1958, has had an exceptionally long career. His horses have been showing a greater variety of symptoms than a hypochondriac's convention.

Such irritating afflictions as low blood count, runner's trots, diarrhoea and ringworm have repeatedly dogged the Newmarket stable, accounting for the fact that he has had only 15 winners this year. Durr has been talking the horses' temperatures twice daily and it is only recently that he has started to believe he can see even a glint of light at the end of the tunnel.

Crews Hill must have a bovine constitution, because apart from winning four races in an arduous season last year and humping that crippling burden yesterday, he has the aplomb of an Alexeyev executing a clean and jerk, he has also managed somehow to remain totally germ-free.

In his previous race, Crews Hill had been awarded a dead heat for first place with Ponchielli in a controversial photo finish at Sandown Park, which led to the connections of the last named lodging an unsuccessful appeal against the judges' verdict.

Yesterday however, although it looked as if we were in for a close-run race, Crews Hill was covered by only about four lengths at the end. The photograph showed that the horse which had been talking the horses' temperatures twice daily and it is only recently that he has started to believe he can see even a glint of light at the end of the tunnel.

Storm Bird deal complete

By Michael Phillips
The purchase of last year's champion two-year-old, Storm Bird, has been completed. The deal, involving \$30m, was signed at Shannon Airport late on Monday evening by the Irish new racing owner, Bill Lockyer, who owns the Lockridge Farm near Lexington, Kentucky.

All the negotiations were conducted by George Harris, an Irishman by birth but now a bloodstock agent on the international circuit. Harris, who has been in the business since 1968, masterminded the purchase of the French 2,000 Guineas winner, Storm Bird, for the late Sir John Davis.

Harris and his client saw Storm Bird work to their entire satisfaction on Saturday at Ballydoyle, where he is still trained by

Vincent O'Brien. Afterwards, the colt, who has not run this year, was subjected to a rigorous veterinary examination which he passed with flying colours.

His previous owners, headed by Robert Sangster, have agreed to guarantee his fertility which could not, of course, be tested in the time available. They have shown their faith in the colt by retaining a quarter of the purchase price, which he intends racing Storm Bird this season before retiring him to his stud in time for next year's breeding season. All seem well.

Storm Bird will have his first race as a three-year-old in the Waterford Crystal Mile at Goodwood at the end of next month.

Goodwood programme

[Television (BBC 2): 3.0, 3.30 and 4.55]

3.00 AMERICAN EXPRESS ROYAL WEDDING DAY STAKES
100-120-130-140-150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000-1010-1020-1030-1040-1050-1060-1070-1080-1090-1100-1110-1120-1130-1140-1150-1160-1170-1180-1190-1200-1210-1220-1230-1240-1250-1260-1270-1280-1290-1300-1310-1320-1330-1340-1350-1360-1370-1380-1390-1400-1410-1420-1430-1440-1450-1460-1470-1480-1490-1500-1510-1520-1530-1540-1550-1560-1570-1580-1590-1600-1610-1620-1630-1640-1650-1660-1670-1680-1690-1700-1710-1720-1730-1740-1750-1760-1770-1780-1790-1800-1810-1820-1830-1840-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900-1910-1920-1930-1940-1950-1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010-2020-2030-2040-2050-2060-2070-2080-2090-2100-2110-2120-2130-2140-2150-2160-2170-2180-2190-2200-2210-2220-2230-2240-2250-2260-2270-2280-2290-2300-2310-2320-2330-2340-2350-2360-2370-2380-2390-2400-2410-2420-2430-2440-2450-2460-2470-2480-2490-2500-2510-2520-2530-2540-2550-2560-2570-2580-2590-2600-2610-2620-2630-2640-2650-2660-2670-2680-2690-2700-2710-2720-2730-2740-2750-2760-2770-2780-2790-2800-2810-2820-2830-2840-2850-2860-2870-2880-2890-2900-2910-2920-2930-2940-2950-2960-2970-2980-2990-3000-3010-3020-3030-3040-3050-3060-3070-3080-3090-3100-3110-3120-3130-3140-3150-3160-3170-3180-3190-3200-3210-3220-3230-3240-3250-3260-3270-3280-3290-3300-3310-3320-3330-3340-3350-3360-3370-3380-3390-3400-3410-3420-3430-3440-3450-3460-3470-3480-3490-3500-3510-3520-3530-3540-3550-3560-3570-3580-3590-3600-3610-3620-3630-3640-3650-3660-3670-3680-3690-3700-3710-3720-3730-3740-3750-3760-3770-3780-3790-3800-3810-3820-3830-3840-3850-3860-3870-3880-3890-3900-3910-3920-3930-3940-3950-3960-3970-3980-3990-4000-4010-4020-4030-4040-4050-4060-4070-4080-4090-4100-4110-4120-4130-4140-4150-4160-4170-4180-4190-4200-4210-4220-4230-4240-4250-4260-4270-4280-4290-4300-4310-4320-4330-4340-4350-4360-4370-4380-4390-4400-4410-4420-4430-4440-4450-4460-4470-4480-4490-4500-4510-4520-4530-4540-4550-4560-4570-4580-4590-4600-4610-4620-4630-4640-4650-4660-4670-4680-4690-4700-4710-4720-4730-4740-4750-4760-4770-4780-4790-4800-4810-4820-4830-4840-4850-4860-4870-4880-4890-4900-4910-4920-4930-4940-4950-4960-4970-4980-4990-5000-5010-5020-5030-5040-5050-5060-5070-5080-5090-5100-5110-5120-5130-5140-5150-5160-5170-5180-5190-5200-5210-5220-5230-5240-5250-5260-5270-5280-5290-5300-5310-5320-5330-5340-5350-5360-5370-5380-5390-5400-5410-5420-5430-5440-5450-5460-5470-5480-5490-5500-5510-5520-5530-5540-5550-5560-5570-5580-5590-5600-5610-5620-5630-5640-5650-5660-5670-5680-5690-5700-5710-5720-5730-5740-5750-5760-5770-5780-5790-5800-5810-5820-5830-5840-5850-5860-5870-5880-5890-5900-5910-5920-5930-5940-5950-5960-5970-5980-5990-6000-6010-6020-6030-6040-6050-6060-6070-6080-6090-6100-6110-6120-6130-6140-6150-6160-6170-6180-6190-6200-6210-6220-6230-6240-6250-6260-6270-6280-6290-6300-6310-6320-6330-6340-6350-6360-6370-6380-6390-6400-6410-6420-6430-6440-6450-6460-6470-6480-6490-6500-6510-6520-6530-6540-6550-6560-6570-6580-6590-6600-6610-6620-6630-6640-6650-6660-6670-6680-6690-6700-6710-6720-6730-6740-6750-6760-6770-6780-6790-6800-6810-6820-6830-6840-6850-6860-6870-6880-6890-6900-6910-6920-6930-6940-6950-6960-6970-6980-6990-7000-7010-7020-7030-7040-7050-7060-7070-7080-7090-7100-7110-7120-7130-7140-7150-7160-7170-7180-7190-7200-7210-7220-7230-7240-7250-7260-7270-7280-7290-7300-7310-7320-7330-7340-7350-7360-7370-7380-7390-7400-7410-7420-7430-7440-7450-7460-7470-7480-7490-7500-7510-7520-7530-7540-7550-7560-7570-7580-7590-7600-7610-7620-7630-7640-7650-7660-7670-7680-7690-7700-7710-7720-7730-7740-7750-7760-7770-7780-7790-7800-7810-7820-7830-7840-7850-7860-7870-7880-7890-7900-7910-7920-7930-7940-7950-7960-7970-7980-7990-8000-8010-8020-8030-8040-8050-8060-8070-8080-8090-8100-8110-8120-8130-8140-8150-8160-8170-8180-8190-8200-8210-8220-8230-8240-8250-8260-8270-8280-8290-8300-8310-8320-8330-8340-8350-8360-8370-8380-8390-8400-8410-8420-8430-8440-8450-8460-8470-8480-8490-8500-8510-8520-8530-8540-8550-8560-8570-8580-8590-8600-8610-8620-8630-8640-8650-8660-8670-8680-8690-8700-8710-8720-8730-8740-8750-8760-8770-8780-8790-8800-8810-8820-8830-8840-8850-8860-8870-8880-8890-8900-8910-8920-8930-8940-8950-8960-8970-8980-8990-9000-9010-9020-9030-9040-9050-9060-9070-9080-9090-9100-9110-9120-9130-9140-9150-9160-9170-9180-9190-9200-9210-9220-9230-9240-9250-9260-9270-9280-9290-9300-9310-9320-9330-9340-9350-9360-9370-9380-9390-9400-9410-9420-9430-9440-9450-9460-9470-9480-9490-9500-9510-9520-9530-9540-9550-9560-9570-9580-9590-9600-9610-9620-9630-9640-9650-9660-9670-9680-9690-9700-9710-9720-9730-9740-9750-9760-9770-9780-9790-9800-9810-9820-9830-9840-9850-9860-9870-9880-9890-9900-9910-9920-9930-9940-9950-9960-9970-9980-9990-10000-10010-10020-10030-10040-10050-10060-10070-10080-10090-10100-10110-10120-10130-10140-10150-10160-10170-10180-10190-10200-10210-10220-10230-10240-10250-10260-10270-10280-10290-10300-10310-10320-10330-10340-10350-10360-10370-10380-10390-10400-10410-10420-10430-10440-10450-10460-10470-10480-10490-10500-10510-10520-10530-10540-10550-10560-10570-10580-10590-10600-10610-10620-10630-10640-10650-10660-10670-10680-10690-10700-10710-10720-10730-10740-10750-10760-10770-10780-10790-10800-10810-10820-10830-10840-10850-10860-10870-10880-10890-10900-10910-10920-10930-10940-10950-10960-10970-10980-10990-11000-11010-11020-11030-11040-11050-11060-11070-11080-11090-11100-11110-11120-11130-11140-11150-11160-11170-11180-11190-11200-11210-11220-11230-11240-11250-11260-11270-11280-11290-11300-11310-11320-11330-11340-11350-11360-11370-11380-11390-11400-11410-11420-11430-11440-11450-11460-11470-11480-11490-11500-11510-11520-11530-11540-11550-11560-11570-11580-11590-11600-11610-11620-11630-11640-11650-11660-11670-11680-11690-11700-11710-11720-11730-11740-11750-11760-11770-11780-11790-11800-11810-11820-11830-11840-11850-11860-11870-11880-11890-11900-11910-11920-11930-11940-11950-11960-11970-11980-11990-12000-12010-12020-12030-12040-12050-12060-12070-12080-12090-12100-12110-12120-12130-12140-12150-12160-12170-12180-12190-12200-12210-12220-12230-12240-12250-12260-12270-12280-12290-12300-12310-12320-12330-12340-12350-12360-12370-12380-12390-12400-12410-12420-12430-12440-12450-12460-12470-12480-12490-12500-12510-12520-12530-12540-12550-12560-12570-12580-12590-12600-12610-12620-12630-12640-12650-12660-12670-12680-12690-12700-12710-12720-12730-12740-12750-12760-12770-12780-12790-12800-12810-12820-12830-12840-12850-12860-12870-12880-12890-12900-12910-12920-12930-12940-12950-12960-12970-12980-12990-13000-13010-13020-13030-13040-13050-13060-13070-13080-13090-13100-13110-13120-13130-13140-13150-13160-13170-13180-13190-13200-13210-13220-13230-13240-13250-13260-13270-13280-13290-13300-13310-13320-13330-13340-13350-13360-13370-13380-13390-13400-13410-13420-13430-13440-13450-13460-13470-13480-13490-13500-13510-13520-13530-13540-13550-13560-13570-13580-13590-13600-13610-13620-13630-13640-13650-13660-13670-13680-13690-13700-13710-13720-13730-13740-13750-13760-13770-13780-13790-13800-13810-13820-13830-13840-13850-13860-13870-13880-13890-13900-13910-13920-13930-13940-13950-13960-13970-13980-13990-14000-14010-14020-14030-14040-14050-14060-14070-14080-14090-14100-14110-14120-14130-14140-14150-14160-14170-14180-14190-14200-14210-14220-14230-14240-14250-14260-14270-14280-14290-14300-14310-14320-14330-14340-14350-14360-14370-14380-14390-14400-14410-14420-14430-14440-14450-14460-14470-14480-14490-14500-14510-14520-14530-14540-14550-14560-14570-14580-14590-14600-14610-14620-14630-14640-14650-14660-14670-14680-14690-14700-14710-14720-14730-14740-14750-14760-14770-14780-14790-14800-14810-14820-14830-14840-14850-14860-14870-14880-14890-14900-14910-14920-14930-14940-14950-14960-14970-14980-14990-15000-15010-15020-15030-15040-15050-15060-15070-15080-15090-15100-15110-15120-15130-15140-15150-15160-15170-15180-15190-15200-15210-15220-15230-15240-15250-15260-15270-15280-15290-15300-15310-15320-15330-15340-15350-15360-15370-15380-15390-15400-15410-15420-15430-15440-15450-15460-15470-15480-15490-15500-15510-15520-15530-15540-15550-15560-15570-15580-15590-15600-15610-15620-15630-15640-15650-15660-15670-15680-15690-15700-15710-15720-15730-15740-15750-15760-15770-15780-15790-15800-15810-15820-15830-15840-15850-15860-15870-15880-15890-15900-15910-15920-15930-15940-15950-15960-15970-15980-15990-16000-16010-16020-16030-16040-16050-16060-16070-16080-16090-16100-16110-16120-16130-16140-16150-16160-16170-16180-16190-16200-16210-16220-16230-16240-16250-16260-16270-16280-16290-16300-16310-16320-16330-16340-16350-16360-16370-16380-16390-16400-16410-16420-16430-16440-16450-16460-16470-16480-16490-16500-16510-16520-16530-16540-16550-16560-16570-16580-16590-16600-16610-16620-16630-16640-16650-16660-16670-16680-16690-16700-16710-16720-16730-16740-16750-16760-16770-16780-16790-16800-16810-16820-16830-16840-16850-16860-16870-16880-16890-16900-16910-16920-16930-16940-16950-16960-16970-16980-16990-17000-17010-17020-17030-17040-17050-17060-17070-17080-17090-17100-17110-17120-17130-17140-17150-17160-17170-17180-17190-17200-17210-17220-17230-17240-17250-17260-17270-17280-17290-17300-17310-17320-17330-17340-17350-17360-17370-17380-17390-17400-17410-17420-17430-17440-17450-17460-17470-17480-17490-17500-17510-17520-17530-17540-17550-17560-17570-17580-17590-17600-17610-17620-17630-17640-17650-17660-17670-17680-17690-17700-17710-17720-17730-17740-17750-17760-17770-17780-17790-17800-17810-17820-17830-17840-17850-17860-17870-17880-17890-17900-17910-17920-17930-17940-17950-17960-17970-17980-17990-18000-18010-18020-18030-18040-18050-18060-18070-18080-18090-18100-18110-18120-18130-18140-18150-18160-18170-18180-18190-18200-18210-18220-18230-18240-18250-18260-18270-18280-18290-18300-18310-18320-18330-18340-18350-18360-18370-18380-18390-18400-18410-18420-18430-18440-18450-18460-18470-18480-18490-18500-18510-18520-18530-18540-18550-18560-18570-18580-18590-18600-18610-18620-18630-18640-18650-18660-18670-18680-18690-18700-18710-18720-18730-18740-18750-18760-18770-18780-18790-18800-18810-18820-18830-18840-18850-18860-18870-18880-18890-18900-18910-18920-18930-18940-18950-18960-18970-18980-18990-19000-19010-19020-19030-19040-19050-19060-19070-19080-19090-19100-19110-19120-19130-19140-19150-19160-19170-19180-19190-19200-19210-19220-19230-19240-19250-19260-19270-19280-19290-19300-19310-19320-19330-19340-19350-19360-19370-19380-19390-19400-19410-19420-19430-19440-19450-19460-19470-19480-19490-19500-19510-19520-19530-19540-19550-19560-19570-19580-19590-19600-19610-19620-19630-19640-19650-19660-19670-19680-19690-19700-19710-19720-19730-19740-19750-19760-19770-19780-19790-19800-19810-19820-19830-19840-19850-19860-19870-19880-19890-19900-19910-19920-19930-19940-19950-19960-19970-19980-19990-20000-20010-20020-20030-20040-20050-20060-20070-20080-20090-20100-20110-20120-20130-20140-20150-20160-20170-20180-20190-20200-20210-20220-20230-20240-20250-20260-20270-20280-20290-20300-20310-20320-20330-20340-20350-20360-20370-20380-20390-20400-20410-20420-20430-20440-20450-20460-20470-2

Sizing up
job seekers,
page 20

Business News

THE TIMES July 29, 1981

The price
of history,
page 21

Raleigh Cycles chief resigns

By Philip Robinson

Mr Ian Phillips, head of the troubled Raleigh cycles division of Tube Investments and a main board member for a decade, resigned yesterday.

His abrupt departure was announced in a company statement which said: "By mutual agreement, Mr Phillips has relinquished his appointment of chief executive of TI cycle division and from the boards of Tube Investments and of TI Raleigh Industries."

A statement by Mr Phillips admitted there had been a difference of opinion over the way the company's business had been conducted. He said that conditions in the cycle industry had been extremely difficult for several years.

A director of TI Raleigh, Mr Michael Boughton, will succeed him.

Mr Phillips, aged 56, whose last duty yesterday was to present toys to a children's charity—the wish of Prince Charles and Lady Diana instead of a wedding present for the company—was unavailable for comment at his Nottingham office.

Mr Phillips joined TI in 1967 and was made chief executive of TI Raleigh Industries five years ago.

The last accounts show that, since the end of 1979 to the end of last year, Mr Phillips had reduced his personal share in the company by £2,000 worth of shares from 2,718 to 718. He then became one of seven directors out of a board of 17 to hold fewer than 1,000 shares.

In the stock market, TI shares closed last night 2½p at 138½. The group reports half-time results on August 12. City analysts reckon it will announce losses of between £15m and £16m, much of it from the Cycles side.

Sir Brian Kellert, the TI chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting that in the first quarter of this year, the group lost £10m. This followed a sharp fall in last year's profit from £52.2m to £26.7m.

Over the past seven years, TI's share of the cycle market has come down from 50 per cent to around 40 per cent. It is believed that, last Christmas, Raleigh had produced around 150,000 cycles more than the market could take.

Last month Raleigh was criticised by the National Consumer Council in evidence to the Monopolies Commission. It said Raleigh's policy to supply cycles to some discount stores was against the public interest.

The Commission was conducting its first investigation under the 1980 Competition Act, into TI Raleigh.

Raleigh argues that safety problems could arise if supplies went to retailers who would not provide adequate pre-sales service.

In his last annual report Sir Brian said of the cycles and toys division that this year was expected to be another difficult one for those parts of the business which depended on the United Kingdom for their supplies. The key factors affecting results would be the strength of sterling and level of the home market.

"No recovery is foreseen at least until late in the year and further major steps are therefore being taken throughout the business to reduce overhead costs," he said.

MPs back cheaper energy for industry

By Edward Townsend

An all-party Parliamentary select committee has urged the Government to scrap its present industrial energy pricing policy, introduce a new system which would result in lower prices, and offer grants to specific energy-intensive industries.

The new energy select committee, in its second report published yesterday, says that in changing pricing policy, the Government would have to allow fuel producers such as the gas and electricity authorities to raise more of their capital needs on the private financial markets.

It would also be crucial for the Government to be more flexible in setting the external financing limits for the nationalised fuel supply undertakings, the report says.

The committee set up its investigation as a result of a barrage of complaints received by the Government in the last 12 months from high energy using industries such as steel, chemicals, aluminium, glass, paper and ceramics and from bodies like the Confederation of British Industry. It was claimed that, in many cases, energy costs to British industry were far higher than in other European countries.

While stressing the complexities and confusions associated with making international energy price comparisons, the committee concluded that "some energy intensive users are suffering substantial cost penalties which have severely blunted their competitive edge".

It adds: "It is unfortunate that the Department of Energy



Lloyd: Aid directed at large energy users.

appeared unaware of, or attached less importance to, these facts than was warranted and took so long to respond. After a report this year from a special National Economic Development Office energy task force, the Government introduced in the Budget a package of measures costing £168m to help large industrial consumers. These included a freeze on industrial prices by the British Gas Corporation and a two-year £50m programme to convert

industrial boilers from oil to coal.

The committee is now advocating that more state aid be offered to industry, but it must be related strictly to much improved energy conservation.

The report avoids stating how much additional state aid should be made available or which industries should benefit, but Mr Ian Lloyd, Conservative MP for Havant and Waterlooville and the committee chairman, said yesterday that assistance should be directed at the small number of industries which together accounted for 50 per cent of industrial electricity consumption and a large proportion of gas usage.

One of the criteria for eligibility to aid should be the proportion of manufacturing costs covered by energy, which in some important sectors was 4-5 per cent of operating costs. The report says that any subsidies should be short-term and tapered and "dependent on the attainment of a predetermined and agreed marginal annual improvement in fuel use efficiency by the industry concerned".

The Department of Energy is certain to welcome the report's rejection of a general energy subsidy to industry but is likely to disagree with the proposal that the present system of long-run marginal costing for gas and electricity prices be replaced with a form of average cost pricing.

Finally, the committee rejects the CBI view that energy pricing criteria should be subordinated to the need for competitiveness.



Hoping to hold interest rates: NatWest's chairman Robin Leigh-Pemberton (right) and chief executive William Benson.

Bank hopes to hold rates

By Peter Wilson Smith

Hopes that base lending rates will not have to rise were expressed yesterday by the chairman of National Westminster Bank, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, when he announced the group's half-year results.

Asked about the likelihood of higher base rates, Mr Leigh-Pemberton said: "We are hoping they won't go up and we are doing our best to see they don't."

He was more hopeful than optimistic and conceded that it might be "beyond our control" to prevent higher interest rates.

There has been much speculation in financial circles that the clearing banks may soon be

forced to raise base rates from the present 12 per cent if money market rates go any higher.

NatWest's results for the first half of 1980 were poorly received by the stock market after an unexpectedly large rise in profits announced recently by Lloyds, the first of the big four clearing banks to report.

NatWest's pretax profits fell from £225m in the first half of 1980 to £197m in the latest half year. The dividend has been raised by 10 per cent to 13.8p gross but the shares fell 2½p to 40½p yesterday.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton attacked the windfall profits tax on banks which is costing NatWest

£96m for the damage it has caused to the bank's capital base. The tax has reduced retained profits to £21m and left the group showing a £61m net loss under current cost accounting.

The group's debt provisions, which rose sharply during 1980, have begun to fall. During the six months the total provision was £45m compared with £59m in the previous half and £61m in the first half of 1980. NatWest said mortgage lending to house buyers was an important area for expansion and so far applications have been received for about £200m.

Financial Editor, page 21

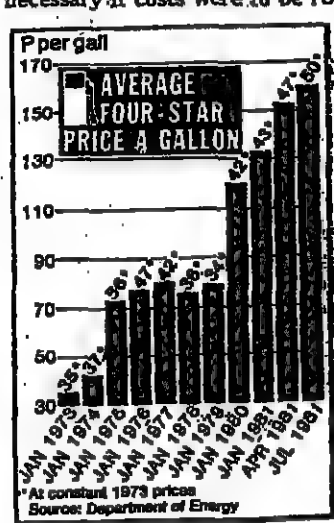
Petrol set for fifth price rise this year

By Our Industrial Staff

Petrol prices seem certain to rise by another 5p a gallon, probably next week, as oil companies continue to struggle with the effects of the pound's weakness against the dollar.

None of the major petrol suppliers would confirm yesterday that prices would increase again—the fifth rise this year—but industry observers believed that the lead would be taken by Shell or BP, quickly followed by the remaining companies including Esso. Joint market leader with Shell.

The new increase will boost the cost of a gallon of four-star to about 163p and make British petrol among the highest-priced in Europe. Current prices in Belgium are the equivalent of 163p a gallon; France, 162p; West Germany (where taxation is lower) 146p. The last United Kingdom increase was just two weeks ago when the price rose by 8p to 164p. Companies gave warning then that further rises would be necessary if costs were to be re-



covered fully. The fall in the pound's value has meant that the cost of crude oil, which is traded in dollars, has risen and oil companies say they are continuing to make losses on their downstream refining activities.

In addition, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations has been compounded by a firming of prices for motor spirit—at Rotterdam.

Most companies now calculate that they need another 3p or 4p income from a barrel of oil to return to break-even on refining operations and that the best way to achieve this is by placing the entire increase on petrol.

The companies have been quick to deny suggestions that prices in some remote areas of the United Kingdom are as high as £2 a gallon. One group said its information was that four-star was selling yesterday for 165p in Inverness, 175p in Stornoway and 180p on some of the smaller Scottish islands.

£5m youth training in computers

By Bill Johnstone

The Government is to spend £5m setting up a network of 20 centres to help unemployed young people gain job experience in information technology.

The centres are expected to open next spring in high unemployment areas such as Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, the Rhondda, Southwark, Coventry and Sunderland.

The scheme will be financed jointly by the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Industry.

The department said: "The centres will give unemployed young people training and work experience in microelectronics and computing skills which will be increasingly important in enhancing permanent job prospects."

The centres are expected to develop products which could be marketed commercially. But the organisers say that the scheme is designed to take heed of the training needs of local industry.

The centres will be based on the Technology Centre at Nottingham Dale in West London which was set up in 1979, and Mr Chris Dale, its director, will be helping to set up the network.

Each centre will cost £250,000 to establish but no details of the likely running costs have been made public.

The centres will be equipped with microcomputers and an electronic workshop.

Prices rise on Brazil coffee crop fears

By Michael Prest and Patrick Knight

Frosts which struck the coffee growing regions of Brazil last week could have done more damage than the infamous 1975 frost which destroyed more than half the crop, Brazilian sources said yesterday.

As the news reached London, coffee prices rose sharply again in afternoon trading. Coffee for delivery this month went up by £37.50 to £1,126 a tonne. If the pessimistic assessment of crop damage are confirmed, coffee roasters and retailers will be under pressure to raise their prices, too.

Dr Octavio Rainho, president of the government Instituto Brasileiro de Café said that the frosts were worse than in 1975 and that between 11 million and 13 million bags will be lost. (A bag is 60 kilograms).

The crop affected, which would be on sale in 1982/3, has been tentatively estimated at 26-28 million bags.

But private Brazilian sources said that as much as 65 per cent of the crop could be lost. Their estimate was supported by the Campinas Agronomic Institute which said that the harvest in São Paulo state, the most important coffee region, may be slashed from 10.1 million bags to 3.6 million.

Traders in London were more cautious, however. They stressed that Brazil has, in the past, exaggerated the extent of frost damage. Since the bushes do not flower until about September

and are cropped next May, it is still rather early to arrive at a definite figure, they said.

The Brazilian government has still to produce its own estimate, which is expected within the next couple of days. But Dr Rainho estimated that São Paulo state will lose 55 per cent of its production, and Minas Gerais 45 per cent. He said the frost was the most severe since 1918.

There is, of course, the danger that the frost could strike again. But on present estimates Brazil, by far the world's biggest coffee producer and exporter, will have about 17 million bags available in 1982/83.

Of that Brazilians will themselves consume 7 million bags. At the same time the government wants its export quota under the International Coffee Agreement raised to 17.5 million bags. Brazil's coffee stocks amounted to 4 million bags at the beginning of July.

Traders feel that other producers could fill the gap, providing there is no further damage to Brazil's crop. If the crop turns out to be even lower than expected, however, prices could soar as they did after the 1975 frost. They only started falling four years later, reaching just above £800 a tonne two weeks ago.

One beneficiary, however, will be Brazil's balance of payments. Higher coffee prices could earn the country between \$330m and \$500m more than expected.

Sharp rise in Belgian borrowings

From Peter Norman

Brussels, July 28

The Belgian Government, which is struggling this week to reduce its borrowing requirements for the 1982 budget to around 200,000m francs (£2,667m), was given a reminder today of the sharp deterioration in the country's finances.

Belgium's official public debt rose by 53,300m francs in June alone and grew by 338,300m in the first half to reach a total of just over 2,300,000m francs (£30,667m) by the end of June.

Finance Ministry figures showed that the level of debt denominated in foreign currencies increased sharply by 115,200m francs in the first half of the year to reach 268,700m francs by the end of last month.

The government's discussions on the 1982 budget appear to be making slow progress and it is now thought that the cabinet will have to work through the weekend to reach its final decisions. Mr Mark Eyskens, the Prime Minister, originally set Friday July 31 as the deadline for reaching an agreement on the 1982 budget.

Belgium's budgetary problems are being increased by economic stagnation in the country.

The finance ministry reported that tax revenues fell 5.6 per cent below target in the first half of 1981 with a particularly sharp drop of 22 per cent against target in property related taxes, reflecting the critical state of the country's construction industry.

Kangol directors win backing for takeover

By Baron Phillips

£2.5m and made a small profit. Mr Mike Pollitt, technical director, said the board believed turnover would be down this year because of the recession but he considered the operation to be sound.

Kangol is mainly known for its Falcon Classic and Apache helmets. Now the directors are eager to diversify.

Already they have expanded their product range to include motorcycle boots and clothing. They are also experimenting with riot helmets. A small quantity has been sold to Scottish police forces.

In addition, the company is examining the lucrative United States market which, till now, has been denied them by the American parent.

The company operates from three factories on a site in Stranraer which it has occupied since its move from Carlisle more than seven years ago.

Kangol had a turnover of about

£2.5m and made a small profit.

Mr Mike Pollitt, technical director, said the board believed turnover would be down this year because of the recession but he considered the operation to be sound.

Kangol is mainly known for its Falcon Classic and Apache helmets. Now the directors are eager to diversify.

Already they have expanded their product range to include motorcycle boots and clothing. They are also experimenting with riot helmets. A small quantity has been sold to Scottish police forces.

In addition, the company is examining the lucrative United States market which, till now, has been denied them by the American parent.

The company operates from three factories on a site in Stranraer which it has occupied since its move from Carlisle more than seven years ago.

Kangol had a turnover of about

£2.5m and made a small profit.

Mr Mike Pollitt, technical director, said the board believed turnover would be down this year because of the recession but he considered the operation to be sound.

Kangol is mainly known for its Falcon Classic and Apache helmets. Now the directors are eager to diversify.

Already they have expanded their product range to include motorcycle boots and clothing. They are also experimenting with riot helmets. A small quantity has been sold to Scottish police forces.

In addition, the company is examining the lucrative United States market which, till now, has been denied them by the American parent.

The company operates from three factories on a site in Stranraer which it has occupied since its move from Carlisle more than seven years ago.

Kangol had a turnover of about

£2.5m and made a small profit.

Mr Mike Pollitt, technical director, said the board believed turnover would be down this year because of the recession but he considered the operation to be sound.

Kangol is mainly known for its Falcon Classic and Apache helmets. Now the directors are eager to diversify.

Already they have expanded their product range to include motorcycle boots and clothing. They are also experimenting with riot helmets. A small quantity has been sold to Scottish police forces.

In addition, the company is examining the lucrative United States market which, till now, has been denied them by the American parent.

Stock markets

FT Ind 525.3 down 3.2
FT Gilt 64.45 down 0.41

Sterling

£1.8640 up 35 pts
Index 92.1 down 0.2
New York: 1.8595

Dollar

Index 112.0 up 0.6
DM 2.4415 up 83 pts

Gold

\$402.50 down \$1
New York: \$406.20

Money

3 mth sterling 14.7-14.8
3 mth Euro \$ 18.12-18.13
5 mth Euro \$ 18.12-18.14

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AB Electronics	8p to 150p
Amal Metal	21p to 250p
Atlantic Resc	29p to 320p
Hilland	29p to 320p
Hill C Bristol	17p to 145p
Husky Oil	18p to 715p
Imp Cont Gas	10p to 205p
Int Thomson	25p to 220p
Lon Ltd Inv	8p to 152p
Moss Bros	15p to 254p
Reed Int	16p to 254p
Smith Ind	8p to 363p
Union Discount	15p to 453p

Falls

Aero & Gen	15p to 250p
Barclays Bank	12p to 485p
Churchbury	10p to 605p
Grindlays Bldg	10p to 230p
Hammerman	5p to 65p
Highlands & Low	3p to 62p
Land Secs	5p to 322p
Lloyds Bank	8p to 385p
Middle Wils	10p to 280p
Nieland	7p to 230p
Nat Westminster	22p to 401p
Sotheby's PB	12p to 425p
Steep Rock	8p to 202p

Rank plant to close

Rank Pullin Controls, part of the Rank Organisation, is to close its factory in Brentford, Middlesex, and transfer production to its other factory in Debden, Essex.

No redundancy figures have been disclosed by the company, but a number of the two factories' combined workforce of 660 will be shed, with the Brentford plant expected to take the brunt of the cuts.

The Brentford factory owed a substantial part of its revenue to marine equipment manufacture both at home and abroad. It has not been helped by the recession and the cutbacks in Navy expenditure in the United Kingdom.

The transfer will not begin until November and is expected to be completed within eight months.

Grindlays tax charge soars

Grindlays Holdings, which controls the London-based Grindlays Bank, yesterday announced virtually unchanged pretax profits of £16.99m over the six months to June 30.

The tax charge jumped from 54.7 per cent to 72.7 per cent, so tax allowed for in the six months rose from £9.5m to £12.4m.

Part of the reason for the high tax charge was the fall in sterling value and its effect on the tax position of some of the "book" profits arising out of \$100m subordinated loans the company raised last December.

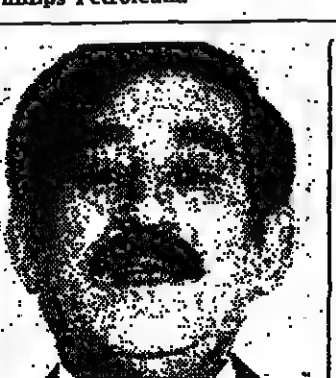
Financial Editor, page 21

ICL has won an £800,000 contract from Vickers for 10 computer systems.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Land's End oil search

Oil exploration has begun in the Western Approaches 180 miles south west of Land's End. The oil rig Chris Cheney (right) with Halogen Sea, her supply ship, has now started making the first of a number of test drills on behalf of Phillips Petroleum.



Invisible surplus almost £23,000m

Britain's private invisible earnings reached nearly £23,000m in 1980 despite the recession and the strength of sterling last year, Sir Francis Sandilands, chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, says in his report for 1980-81.

"The surplus on invisible trade continues to make a remarkable contribution to the country's balance of payments," he writes. Britain's gross private sector invisible earnings in 1980 were £1,500m higher than in 1979, £1,300m of which was contributed by the service industries such as civil aviation, tourism and shipping.

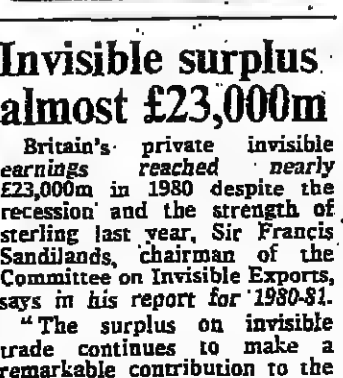
The Department of Industry has granted more than £6m assistance for mineral exploration in Britain, according to the ninth annual report issued under the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972.

Aer Lingus, the Irish Republic's national airline, lost more than £9m net before tax last year, after four years of profits.

Business worth more than £260m has been won by the City of London as a result of a one-day seminar between Italian industrialists and bankers and City representatives held on the royal yacht Britannia last year.

Land's End oil search

Oil exploration has begun in the Western Approaches 180 miles south west of Land's End. The oil rig Chris Cheney (right) with Halogen Sea, her supply ship, has now started making the first of a number of test drills on behalf of Phillips Petroleum.



Invisible surplus almost £23,000m

Britain's private invisible earnings reached nearly £23,000m in 1980 despite the recession and the strength of sterling last year, Sir Francis Sandilands, chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, says in his report for 1980-81.

"The surplus on invisible trade continues to make a remarkable contribution to the country's balance of payments," he writes. Britain's gross private sector invisible earnings in 1980 were £1,500m higher than in 1979, £1,300m of which was contributed by the service industries such as civil aviation, tourism and shipping.

The Department of Industry has granted more than £6m assistance for mineral exploration in Britain, according to the ninth annual report issued under the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972.

Aer Lingus, the Irish Republic's national airline, lost more than £9m net before tax last year, after four years of profits.

Business worth more than £260m has been won by the City of London as a result of a one-day seminar between Italian industrialists and bankers and City representatives held on the royal yacht Britannia last year.

Halliday questions

Mr Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, will speak publicly for the first time tomorrow on what has become known as the Halliday, Simpson affair, Philip Robinson writes.

The exchange has called a press conference, ostensibly to discuss the appointment of Professor Jim Cowie to conduct a thorough review of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act under which the Department of Trade authorises unit trust groups and controls the licence of share dealers who are non-members of the Stock Exchange.

The exchange said yesterday: "This is not a Halliday, Simpson press conference, but the chairman is likely to answer questions, although

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

NatWest becalmed overseas

The surprisingly big rise in profits and 15 per cent dividend rise from Lloyds left the market expecting rather too much from National Westminster. Profits of £197m before tax, although up from £185m in the previous half, were £28m lower than in the first half a year ago and a 10 per cent dividend rise was not enough to prevent the shares falling 22p to 401p where the likely yield is 8.2 per cent.

The main difference between Lloyds and NatWest has been on international operations. On the domestic side the pattern has been very similar: advances remained flat during the six months, but NatWest has benefited from the rise in deposits during the second half of 1980 and widening net interest margins as rates have fallen. Control over costs has been another factor — United Kingdom staff costs were only 15 per cent higher than a year earlier — and the slowing in bad debt provisions seems to have been particularly significant on the domestic side, with the result that domestic banking profits are up by £16m to £126m over the previous half.

In contrast to Lloyds, however, international banking has been disappointing and after producing £84m in the first half of 1980, its contribution has stuck around £70m in the last two halves. More than half of group deposits and advances are now non-sterling, which is partly a reflection of weaker sterling, but NatWest still claims some overseas growth. It has clearly been at tight margins, though, and lower foreign exchange earnings than a year ago together with the poor performance from National Bank of North America are the other reasons for the unexciting result.

NatWest's leasing operations have turned in a predictably strong performance and were largely responsible for the rise from £12m a year ago to £27m in related banking services. On balance, however, the group's results have done little to change earlier expectations of about £400m for the full-year, which gives a fully taxed p/e ratio of about 5, and leaves the shares resting largely on their income merits.

Reed International

Over the worst

When Reed reported last month that profits for the year had halved it nevertheless seemed that the company had struggled back into a position where recovery was possible. But the first-quarter profits, which have almost doubled to £25.5m pre-tax, should not be taken as a sign that the recovery has begun. Reed itself points out that much of the recovery at home, where profits rose from £2.9m to £15.5m, was due to industrial peace, and says that after taking this into account the underlying trend is more or less unaltered.

That said, it does appear that Reed is stemming the tide of losses in the plagued paper and board and wallcovering sectors. Despite subsidised foreign competition the paper and board mills are again making money, and the impact of a weaker pound on the cost of woodpulp and fuel oil is offset by better prices for newsprint.

More positively, Reed has done well to produce UK profits almost identical to those that would have been made in the first quarter of last year. Newspapers and magazines have weathered the advertising drought and price-cutting in Fleet Street.

Now that the worst is over in Canada, Reed can also reasonably hope for a steady improvement in the overseas operations. The Quebec paper and pulp mill, the Dutch mill, and the American publishing interests are all holding their own. Borrowings are steady at around a third of shareholders' funds but the rest of the year will show whether Reed has finally become accustomed to operating at lower levels of volume.

● Faced with dismal markets for its main product lines, Reed has been able to do little to staunch its losses with the £2.7m

pretax deficit at the halfway stage rising to a shade under £5m at the year end after redundancy costs of £785,000 taken above the line, compared with profits of £2m the year before. With the virtual collapse of the UK market, the group has switched its emphasis overseas where a 16 per cent rise in sales pushed its share up to almost two-thirds of the total. But with most of this turnover dollar or deutschmark based, and competitive pressures preventing price increases, margins have been cut to nothing by the strength of sterling.

True to form, the chairman is again talking confidently about the current year and order books look healthier but the all-important crane market traditionally lags some way behind the construction cycle which is itself hardly looking encouraging. So the group will be doing well to break even in the current year, especially with fierce Japanese competition around. Despite the deterioration in the balance sheet — borrowings have risen to almost three-quarters of shareholders' funds — the group's bankers appear to be fairly relaxed having just agreed to a £20m medium-term loan to take the pressure off the short-end of Acrow's borrowings with £25m due for repayment at the end of last year.

All the same the financial position is more comfortable than at the end of last year with £7m taken out of stocks; capital spending covered by depreciation and the cash outflow held at £2m. Which is just as well since the group's non-voting capital structure provides little scope for raising further equity when its fortunes are at their nadir. A token dividend helped the shares to close unchanged yesterday with the non-voters at 28p and 75p for the voters. In normal times for a company with such a sound business they would be an automatic buy at the prices, but these are not normal times for engineers and it will be at least a couple of years before Acrow trades itself back into favour.

Grindlays

A tax trap

Pre-tax profits of Grindlays Holdings for the six months to June are not exciting — virtually unchanged at £17.2m and below market expectations of perhaps £18m to £20m. But the striking feature of the figures is the way the tax charge has shot up from 54.7 per cent to 72.7 per cent. Caveats abound but it does seem that Grindlays has been hit by what is known as the Marine Midland syndrome. This refers to the celebrated case going back some years with Marine Midland Bank in London, which took on the inland Revenue over the tax treatment of its subordinated loan stock and book profits thrown up at the time of a fall in the value of sterling against the dollar.

The case is still before the courts, and other important banks in London like Hambros and a number of consortium concerns are also affected. In Grindlay's case, the bank late last year raised \$100m in subordinated loans. The money was made available when other loans, dating from Grindlay's 1975 crisis, came up for maturity.

Grindlay's management, which until last December had a formal management contract with Citibank, one of its main shareholders, does not seem to have been fully aware of the implications of raising those loans.

In absolute terms the tax charged to profits for the six months to June was £12.4m against £9.5m for the comparable period of 1980. At the attributable level profits for the holding company were £2.3m compared with £3.9m and earnings per share cut to 6.9p from 11.7p.

The shares, a narrow market and for long buoyed by hopes of a tidying-up operation by the company's two major shareholders, Lloyds and Citibank, fell 10p yesterday to 228, where they are still not far off the year's high of 243p.

Neither these figures nor the implications of the subordinated loan stock are likely to prove much of a prop to the stock, but one day a sorting out of the Grindlays situation is going to prove the speculators right.

Carrying coals from Newcastle

A queue of colliers anchored off the mouth of the Tyne awaiting a berth at one of the river's two coal staithes is not a sight to which Georgies are accustomed. But, with coal shipments booming, it is one which is becoming increasingly common.

"It's a sign of the times," says Mr Norman Ross, general manager of Newcastle shipowners Stephenson Clarke. "For instance, we have two oil tankers laid up in the Tyne at the moment, but we are still able to run all our other ships."

As it is ports up and down the Northeast coast, from Blyth to Seaham Harbour, are experiencing an unexpected, but welcome, boost in coal shipments.

At Sunderland, where the port authority says coal is "the only activity providing any satisfactory picture at the present time", in the first four months of this year coal shipments totalled 503,812 tonnes on the same period last year, and the authority says it expects the level of shipments to be maintained.

Further up the coast, on the Tyne, nearly 2 million tonnes of coal and coke have been shipped to power stations in the south of England and continental ports this year. Like Sunderland, the Tyne's port authority says it sees no sign of coal shipments slackening.

"Exports are booming," says the National Coal Board, "and at last we are beginning to erode some of our stocks."

There are a number of factors behind the revival, but experts point particularly to the Polish situation.

According to Professor Ian Fells, professor of energy conversion at Newcastle University, Britain is profiting from a crisis in the international coal industry.

"Poland normally exports 40 million tonnes of coal a year and at the moment she is exporting none at all," says Professor Fells. The result is that the people who took Polish coal in the past are now having to look elsewhere.

Professor Fells says there are no shortages of places to which to export coal, the United States and South Africa, all of which produce cheaper coal than the United Kingdom. The Australians and Americans, because the bulk of their coal is exported, are also looking for cheaper labour.

However, with Britain mining 50 per cent of Europe's coal, and an embarrassing amount of it on the surface, it is also the cheapest in Europe.

The result is that British coal and coke is now being exported to virtually the whole of Europe, including countries behind the Iron Curtain. "It is ironic," says Professor Fells, "that just as the productivity deals start to work and production improves, we cannot use all the coal we are mining."

"To sell our coal in Europe is therefore just a thing to do — although whether we are making a profit on it I don't know," Professor Fells says he suspects not, but thinks the coal board could at least be breaking even. He points out that profitable or not, exporting is sensible "as it must improve the NCB's cash flow."

The NCB admits that more than it would like is lying in stockpiles — but even here Professor Fells thinks help may be at hand. "In France, for instance, if President Mitterrand goes slow on his country's nuclear power programme they will need either oil or coal instead."

The trouble is, there is an oil glut at the moment, and although it will last no longer than six months, or a year at most, governments can sometimes be over-optimistic.

Richard Capstick

£ 25

4 1/2 %

£ 25



Russian and Chinese bonds triggered early interest in collecting: part of a Chinese Imperial Government issue

Putting the market price on history

Why was Queen Victoria not amused by a Yorkshire railway tycoon? What is the connection between Richard Nixon and the Chinese Imperial Government? How is Bernie Cornfeld linked to King Charles I? Robin Duthy explains all...

Luckily for the British monarch, his survival no longer depends upon his ability to squeeze taxes out of unwilling subjects. The squeezing still goes on of course but the resentment is now directed at the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the government.

All the royal family has to put up with now is the ritual outcry from anti-monarchists when their allowances through the Civil List come up for annual review. Things were not always so, and at least in this respect the lot of a royal prince may be said to have improved over the centuries.

Great interest is now taken in all the documents of financial history and any piece with a royal connexion commands a high premium in the market. An interest-free loan of £10 issued at Hampton Court in 1625 by the Privy Council on behalf of Charles I was sold for £400 at Sotheby's last year.

This was one of his many illegal schemes to raise revenue and the bond bore no sign that it had ever been redeemed. To have been owed money by the king after he was executed in 1649 was a very doubtful asset.

After the revolution, the succeeding regimes usually repudiated the debts of their predecessors and this hazard is taken fully into account by investors.

But holders of these so-called "busted bonds" never stop agonising for repayment and have occasionally been rewarded by success in the most unlikely quarters. Even where the prospects of repayment seem the most bleak, bondholders now have a chance of being bailed out thanks to the growing demand from collectors.

There is no doubt that as well as being, in many cases, very beautiful, some bonds are particularly evocative of the period of history to which they belong. To hold a Tsarist Russian bond, in one's hand and see where the coupons for interest payments have been cut off right up to a few days before the October 1917 revolution, certainly brings that event very much to life.

In their day Russian bonds looked very attractive investments. A Duke of Bedford sold several chunks of his fortune in the late nineteenth century to buy Russian Railway bonds and his successor is now salvaging something from the disastrous investment by selling the bonds off to Woburn visitors.

If the financial memorabilia of beleaguered monarchs and collapsed empires exert a powerful attraction on collectors, a strong market exists too for the share certificates of companies which have

crashed — ranging from the South Sea Bubble episode of 1720 to the collapse of Bernard Cornfeld's Overseas Services empire in the early 1970s.

A whiff of scandal usually increases demand and the involvement and final downfall of people in high places often catches the imagination of a collector. The spectacular crash in 1946 of George Hudson's railway companies in which Prince Albert was believed to have lost a large sum has helped the surviving share certificates to recover almost big chip status, this time among collectors, which they have not enjoyed for many years.

Hudson was a Yorkshire railway tycoon who made a fortune both as a promoter of railway companies and as a manipulator of their stocks. Although remarkably uncouth, he was in constant demand among London hostesses on account of the best financial tips he habitually gave. After the crash a cartoon appeared of Prince Albert, who had known Hudson, showing him clutching his head in his hands while being consoled in his loss by Queen Victoria.

It is clear that the available material is extremely colourful and in spite of a shaky start has the potential to develop into a strong collecting field. The problems in the early days of scrippophily — as this pursuit has come to be known — centred on the Russian and Chinese bonds. These had continued to be traded on the London Stock Exchange ever since the issuing governments or companies originally defaulted.

Until 1975 it was possible, in many cases, to buy a £100 bond for 50p or so, the idea being that 200-1 seemed to be about the right odds that either government might eventually be persuaded or forced to honour its debts.

There would be a little flurry in the prices from time to time if a summit confer-

ence seemed to be going well or, if some promising demarche, such as President Nixon's visit to China, was arranged. Then, with a settlement no nearer to being achieved, the prices would drift back to the land of the living dead.

During 1976 and, after, there grew the idea that these bonds were attractive enough to command a value as collector's pieces. Hitherto only a few enthusiasts, commonly regarded as cranks, had formed serious collections. Many fields of collecting had experienced an influx of investors during the early 1970s but the search for neglected sectors started in earnest during 1977 and 1978. Prices for bonds began to rise dangerously fast during 1979 — sometimes by 25 per cent a month.

Some speculators tried to take profits; many experienced difficulties in selling and suddenly the auctions at Sotheby's, Christie's and Stanley Gibbons started to yield set after set of disappointing prices. Confidence evaporated, the speculators departed and the serious collectors held off. The Russian and Chinese markets were naturally the hardest hit, having been those to have risen fastest.

The last twelve months have seen some real consolidation at the lower levels throughout the market. Whereas a few years ago several rare issues had fetched prices well up on the thousands of pounds, practically nobody today is prepared to spend more than £500 on a bond or share certificate. The volume of trade in the £20 to £50 range on the other hand is reported to be encouraging.

Although many of the vignettes that decorate these bonds are very fine indeed and the quality of printing superb, rarity is really the key determinant of value. Reliable reference books are beginning to appear and this will no doubt boost confi-

dence. Confederate bonds, for example, make up one sector of the American market in which many collectors specialise, but the actual numbers known to have survived is by no means clear.

Most of the money raised by the Southerners during the American Civil War was raised in England where there was much sympathy for their cause. Of the many loans which were floated some were redeemable at the option of the lender in bales of cotton and became known as Cotton Loans. But when the Confederates lost the war the loans were of course repaid in neither cotton nor cash.

Most of the unredeemed bonds were left in bank vaults around Europe. As a result of some complicated moves resulting from the periodic attempts made to persuade the United States Government to honour the debts, a very large number is now held by Coutts Bank in London.

What most collectors do not realize is that although many of the certificates were printed on paper with a high acid content and these have now disintegrated, a vast number running into the tens of thousands has survived. About a hundred of these bonds at a time are being sold off at auction but with such an enormous supply overwhelming the market it is very unlikely that they will rise far in value over the short or medium term.

The field is inordinately complex and quite different criteria apply even in the other more promising sectors of the American market, such as mining and railroad stocks. For all the early volatility, it is now beginning to look as though the busted bond market will thrive after all.

Just as the scope for original research retains the interest of so many serious coin and stamp collectors, so the corporate sector of the bond market has given birth to a new activity known as industrial archaeology. Delving into the fortunes of defunct companies is the breath of life to these enthusiasts. With their return to the markets both here and overseas the outlook for busted bonds has greatly improved.

The author is editor of The Alternative Investment Report.

Business Diary: BBC's wedding discs on ITV

In what some may see as a clear case of wedding day jitters, the BBC is to advertise on ITV its double long-playing record of today's proceedings at St Paul's.

The advertisements, claimed to be the first on ITV for a BBC product, will be seen for the first time tonight. They will include footage from this morning's ceremony, and will be shown over the next two weeks.

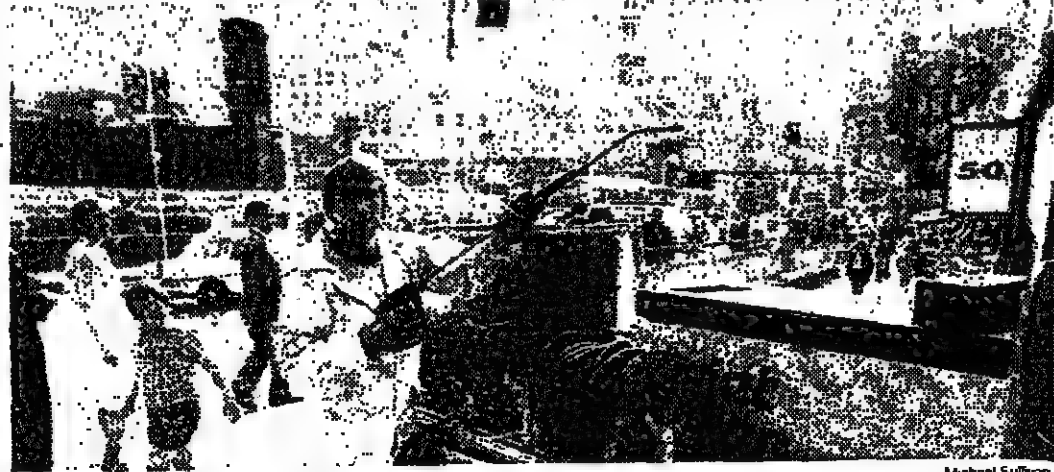
Pressing of the records also begins tonight in an effort to make the discs available from Saturday. The records, one of which is of the service and commentary and the other of the classical music played, will be sold not through shops but through the BBC's associate in this enterprise — Tellydisc, the "television direct response" mail order firm.

Thus Prince Charles and Lady Diana join the likes of the appalling Barry Manilow, the singer who has appeared on one of Tellydisc's nine previous "doubles".

Some souvenirs of the royal wedding are not selling as well as can be expected and although the BBC's effort is several cuts above your average Charles and Di coffee mug, the corporation is clearly taking no chances.

A fifth of gross sales will go to HM the Queen's Jubilee Trust for the Disabled.

For royalists who do not watch ITV or dislike all its works, the BBC is putting out a single long-player of the wedding without the music which will be on sale in the shops.



There was a shortage of vandals and hooligans along the royal wedding route yesterday. The Royal Wedding Jet Clean Service, complete with mobile pressure cleaning unit, were out looking for offending graffiti to clean off buildings along the way, but they could not find any.

The Alfred Marks Group, which owns the Jet Clean franchise operation, decided to offer a wash and brush up to properties lining the route after it occurred to them that their own three branches with a nuptial view might be daubed with anti-royalist slogans or other embarrassing inscriptions before the procession passed.

They told newspaper photographers but did not actually use their machine — here demonstrated in the shadow of St Paul's on Ludgate Hill by Bill Mullen of Enfield — because it has to be connected to the mains and could make rather a mess if used when there was really nothing for it to do.

It was on standby all day Monday and yesterday, but Jet Clean accepted last night after being moved on several times by police boys in blue, that there were so many police deployed in the area as to render them redundant.

satellites stationed over the Atlantic, one over the Indian Ocean and a fifth over the Pacific.

headquarters last night that the number of TV satellite bookings for today stands at 130, well above the previous record of 111. This was for a far less happy occasion, the attempted assassination of President Reagan.

The United Kingdom is one of the 106 countries which own and operate the Intelsat network. There will be 26 countries linked to the royal wedding by three Intelsat

satellites stationed over the Atlantic, one over the Indian Ocean and a fifth over the Pacific.

Grapes of wrath

A world wine fair might seem the ideal way of promoting international conviviality, but the organizers of that event — held in Bristol earlier this month — now know better. Half way through the fair, Business Diary learns, they

had to withdraw the official catalogue and set their printers to work overnight removing offending pages because the Italian delegation had taken umbrage at its contents and threatened a walkout.

The controversy was over some frank expressions of opinion penned by Clive Coates, a British Master of Wine, in an introductory article to the catalogue.

In it he wrote: "Much still remains to be done in Italy. Techniques of production, élevage (growing) and bottling leave much to be desired. Their system of DOC (appellation control) is a mess and frequently abused."

Though Coates went on to say the potential for Italian wines was "enormous", the Italians were furious when they finally got round to reading the article. The Spaniards were not well-pleased either, because Coates added that almost the same applied to the Iberian Peninsula as to Italy.

The catalogue was produced by IPC, which is minority shareholder in the company that stages the fair, and edited by Pamela Massingham of their publication, *Drinks International*.

The Ramford Anti-Theft Group, body of traders who have combined to fight shoplifting, are clearly doing wonders for the area's morale, as well as its crime rate. The group's latest report says: "The Crime Prevention Officer also said that the number of apprehensions in Ramford had dropped dramatically compared with last year."

Ross Davies



COALITE GROUP

The principal activities of the Group comprise low and high temperature carbonisation of coal, oil refining and chemicals manufacture, fuel distribution, vehicle building and distribution, transport, warehousing and shipping services, builders' merchanting, instrument manufacture, and wool production.

GROUP RESULTS	1981	1980
	£000	£000
External sales	358,147	334,711
Profit before tax	21,322	20,530
Tax	2,186	5,840
Dividends	3,577	2,838
Earnings per share	24.01p	19.93p

"Whether the upturn in world trade comes this year or next, it seems likely to be a very gradual process. In the meantime, we can expect to encounter as many opportunities as problems and our continued success will depend on our ability to grasp the one and overcome the other. For both purposes we have the necessary resources in terms of a broad platform of activities, competent people, sound technology and a strong financial position. If these are properly utilised, we can look to the future with renewed confidence."

C. E. Needham, Chairman.

Stock markets

Banks slide on disappointing results

Celebrations for today's royal wedding got off to an early start yesterday leaving prices to close lower in light trade.

The trading floor appeared unusually empty and dealers likened the atmosphere to a Christmas Eve. Equities clearly reflected the mood when, after a firm start, prices trailed off mainly on lack of follow-through. Jobbers were also in a more cautious mood marking their books lower in an attempt to deter any profit taking which might develop after the good run of the last three days.

However, oils encountered some selling as did banks on the back of some disappointing half-year figures from National Westminster, down 22p at 401p, and Grindlays Holdings, 8p lighter at 230p. Better than expected trading news from Reed International lifted the price to 254p but made little impression on sentiment.

In the event, the FT Index, after being 15 up at 10 am, closed 32 down at 5253.3.

Gilt also opened cautiously after the overnight setback on the United States bond market and in an attempt to discourage profit taking after the market's recent strong run.

Dealers described selling pressure as negligible and with the pound rallying prices were able to close above their worst. In long, falls were limited to between 1p and 2p while at the shorter end earlier losses of 1p gave way to between 1p and 2p.

Leading industrials spent a quiet day in the wake of Tuesday's excited flurry with ICI closing unchanged at 268p, ahead of tomorrow's half-yearly report. Bechtels and Unilever both shed 2p to 208p and 558p respectively with Fisons 3p higher at 143p, Tubes 2p at 138p and Vickers 3p at 159p, all moving against the trend.

In banks, Midland, which is

opened at a 2p discount over the offer price of 64p.

Disappointing trading news also clipped 2p from City Offices at 96p and 1p from Benjamin Priest at 34p, while trading losses clipped 7p from Norton & Wright at 58p.

In shipping, the warning on future profits lopped 3p from British & Commonwealth before rallying to close unchanged at 323p. Recent warnings on profits knocked another 15p from Aeronastral & General at 358p while Ladbrooke hardened 7p to 166p ahead of next week's profits news.

Sotheby Parke Bernet relinquished 2p at 425p after comment, along with Christie's Int 4p at 194p.

But recent comment was still good for 10p on Hillards at 289p.

Engineers saw Bootham Engineering tumble 12p to 188p after news of trading losses and the decision not to pay a dividend, with Dowry losing 5p to 240p after a recommendation to switch to South Industries, 8p higher at 363p. Amalgamated Metal rose 21p to 253p in a thin market, but Amalgamated

Power lost 2p to 139p despite the news that NBL 13p down at 78p, had increased its stake to 40.5 per cent.

Electricals staged an initial flurry, supported by the news of a £25m grant for aid to developers in the optical fibre industry, but failed to hold onto the earlier gains. GEC on 746p, Racal on 425p, and Plessey on 348p all reverted to unchanged, with SICC the exception rising 2p to 257p.

Equity turnover on July 27 was £101,376m (12,574 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Charles Hill Bristol, Reed Int, Orefex Group, Nat West Bank, Ladbrooke, Burmah, Barclays Bank, Norton & Wright, Midland Bank, Grand Mer, Grindlays, Atlantic Assets, BP, Chubb, Plessey, Boots and Ultramar.

Traditional options: Dealers reported further calls in Woodside Pet on 94p, Premier on 74p and Palliser Res on 35p.

Traded options: Dealings fell to a low ebb with only 614 contracts recorded of which 40 were made up of puts. ICI attracted 123 calls ahead of tomorrow's half-yearly news.

Vantona boosts profits by 35pc

By Our Financial Staff

The hard-pressed textile industry had some reason to cheer up yesterday when the Vantona Group unveiled a healthy 35 per cent increase in first-half profits, from £142m to £191m.

But the underlying trend is still not all that encouraging, although conditions in house-hold textiles have not worsened. Turnover during the trading spell fell from £534m to £493m. The announcement left the share unchanged at 131p.

The board say they have endeavoured to concentrate on securing an increased share of a generally static market. The difficulties, according to Mr Davoud Alliance, chief executive, have been compounded not only by the perennial problem of cheap imports but also by some home producers selling at uneconomic prices.

"If we tried to match them we would finish up selling our stock at a loss," he said.

Vantona's business, selling uniforms to the Post Office and the Army, has not been hit by a cutback in expenditure, but there are orders which should flow through in the second half of the year.

Margins have noticeably improved, mainly as a result of cost-cutting and trimming product ranges, while the interest bill shows a sharp drop from £12m to £6.7m, which the board say is not only a result of lower interest charges but also efficient use of working capital.

Vantona, which in the past has drawn criticism from textile unions for avoiding any large redundancies, says productivity is improving in many areas so that it will be able to take advantage of any upturn in demand, when it comes.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 4.2p gross.

Subelectro drops quotation plan

By Philip Robinson

Subelectro, a video games maker, has abandoned plans to come to the unlisted securities market—just two days before dealings were due to start in the shares.

In an unprecedented move, issuing house Tring Hall Securities announced late yesterday that it had decided that the company would not apply for permission to deal in the shares.

The decision to abort was taken yesterday morning by Mr D. W. F. Tulloch, the chairman, and his wife Georgina, whose ordinary share stake after the flotation would have been worth combined £165m at the 55p offer price.

It is understood that the jobbers have refused to take the 1.3 million shares they were being offered as part of the launch, and the Tring Hall institutions who had said they would take the remaining 4.7 million shares subsequently turned them down.

Mr D W F Tulloch, chairman of Subelectro.

Tring says that happened in the light of adverse and unjustified press comment and the state of the USM. It is intended that the company will renew its application for the quotation at an appropriate time when the full potential of the company can be afforded proper recognition.

"Tring believes that Subelectro is a sound company with good growth prospects and remains of the view that it will enjoy a good reception in the market in the future," it states. When the prospectus for the issue was launched a week ago, Tring said it expected a premium of between 5p and 7p to be placed on the shares on Thursday.

Subelectro made no profit forecast and figures showed that the average weekly sales of its machines had gone down from 198 in May to 95 in June, but were 110 for the first two weeks of July.

Last March another of Tring's issues, Euroflame Holdings, had to delay its application to the USM because a profit forecast, given by its chairman, did not appear in the prospectus.

Vehicle side causes Centreway losses

By Margaret Pagano

Centreway, the Birmingham-based holding company, yesterday blamed its vehicle distribution branches for the swing to losses and the halved dividend payment last year.

The group lost £71,000 in the year to March against pretax profits of £137,000 last time. Sales fell by 7.7m to £21m. The final gross profit was 5.7m, making a total for the year of 7.1p, compared with 14.2p in the previous year. The shares gave up 5p to 120p on the news.

Mr Anthony Cross, the chairman, said Centreway's eight vehicle distribution branches accounted for the losses. Three loss-making branches have now been closed and the rest are believed to be trading profitably.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 4.2p gross.

On the motor distribution side the group holds franchises for Citroën, Volvo and Toyota, and present trading indicates that August sales are better than expected, he added.

Costs of closing the branches are covered by the £284,000 extraordinary item. Over the year Centreway cut its workforce by 29.9 per cent to 300 employees. Interest charges took £416,400 against £292,300. But the vigorous action taken over the year has helped reduce stock levels, now lower by £2.4m at 22.2m, and total borrowings are down by £1m to £1.5m, leaving the group's gearing ratio at about 33 per cent.

Pretax profits from the footwear division fell to £147,000 from £632,000.

Improvement at Mount Charlotte

Mount Charlotte Investments, who predicted better trading when it announced a £2.8m rights issue last month, yesterday reported pretax profits up from £104,000 to £140,000 for the 28 weeks to July 12. This was after charging heavier interest of £413,000, against £331,000 last time. Turnover improved from £5,79m to £5,91m.

Mount Charlotte operates hotels and catering establishments.

Forminster maintains payout despite fall

Pretax profits of Forminster dropped 11 per cent to £15m over the year to April 30, on turnover down from £14.6m to £13.6m. The dividend of the ladies and children's outerwear group was held at 6p gross.

Earnings per share dipped from 17.5p to 16.0p. The net profit was £751,000.

Half-time tumble for Lomex

Lomex, the Canadian-based mining company in which Rio Tinto-Zinc has a 53 per cent interest, saw half-year operating profits slump to £528.2m (£12.4m) from £571.7m. The decline was caused by lower prices for copper, silver and molybdenum and by lower production of molybdenum.

Profits per share were £51.95, compared with £55.05.

Westwick again asks shareholders to wait

Mr J. W. Sutherland, chairman of Westwick Products, has written to shareholders reiterating the board's view that a price of 75p per share offered by C. H. Beazer (Holdings) in no way reflects the value of Westwick. Detailed advice will be sent to shareholders in the formal offer document has been issued. Holders are strongly advised to ignore offer documents.

Loss at Norton & Wright

Norton & Wright, the lottery ticket maker, yesterday revealed losses and a slashed dividend in the year to March. It lost £43,400 compared with pretax profits of £124m last time. Sales, however, are only marginally down at £5.6m against £7.4m.

The group is paying a final gross dividend of 0.7p making a total of 4.2p against 5.7p gross in the previous year. 5p shares dropped 7p to 38p on the news, the year's low.

Norton & Wright says the pretax loss comes after writing off stock of about £85,000 rendered obsolete as a result of factory reorganization and product rationalization. The £227,000 extraordinary item covers reorganization costs and the profit of £115,000 from the sale of land and a tax credit of £141,000.

This leaves a net item of £71,000. After a tax credit of £212,000, attributable profits are £169,000 against £543,000 last time.

Rexmore dividend slashed

After a year of closures and reorganization, the losses reported yesterday by Rexmore, the Liverpool-based fabric maker and distributor, came as no surprise and matched group forecasts made in April.

Rexmore lost £942,000 in the year to March, against pretax profits last time of £892,000. Sales dropped by £3m to £36.8m. Nevertheless, shareholders are getting a token final dividend of 0.7p against 4.92p last year. This makes a total for the year of 1.42p, compared with 7p gross. The shares held steady at 27p, 2p off the year's high.

In April this year, Rexmore announced a rights issue to raise £320,000 and said that measures taken should help to return the group to profits this year.

Mr Walter Norton, chairman, said the loss came after charging compensation paid to former directors of the company and of a subsidiary. This includes related legal costs and redundancies amounting to £164,000.

The extraordinary credit of £73,300 comes from compensation for the loss of an agency by a subsidiary.

Shortfall at WE Norton

W. E. Norton, the machine tool merchant, yesterday revealed its second consecutive full-year loss—and only the second in its history—but slightly less than those forecast earlier.

Losses of £930,100 in the year to March compared with the £246,800 last time. Sales fell by £5m to £17.6m. This year the group has again decided not to pay a final dividend. The half-year payment was also omitted.

The last gross dividend was the 0.7p paid in 1980. Mr Walter Norton, chairman, said the loss came after charging compensation paid to former directors of the company and of a subsidiary. This includes related legal costs and redundancies amounting to £164,000.

The extraordinary credit of £73,300 comes from compensation for the loss of an agency by a subsidiary.

Benjamin Priest plunges into red

Benjamin Priest, the West Midlands manufacturer of fasteners and forgings, crashed into the red to the tune of £935,000 last year. This compares with a profit of £31m the previous year.

Mr Charles Wadley, the chairman, said: "We were badly hit by detaching, particularly in the automotive industry which accounts for 30 per cent of our business."

In fact the group's trading profit from its engineering activities fell from £4m to £591,000 as many of its domestic markets came virtually to a standstill. Export business went ahead only at the expense of diminished margins.

To make matters worse, the group undertook a film order

to build two warehouses for a London-based sub-contracting work which sparked off a labour dispute resulting in a loss on the contract of £327,000. The company handling this work will cease trading.

There are extraordinary charges of £12m which include the cost of various rationalization activities and factory closures.

Mr Wadley said that the results of this reorganization are unlikely to be felt before the second half of the current year.

On the stock market the shares fell 3p to 34p.

of demand caused unacceptable trading losses but the Hawick weaving unit maintained full-time working and sold half its output to North America. The Hawick unit, side kept up its share of the textile market, particularly in the south of England.

Overall, trading conditions are poor, but improving slowly. Caydaw made a profit of £400,000 in 1979.

Cawdaw losses soar to over £900,000

Textile group Cawdaw Industrial Holdings went deeper into the red in the year to March 31, as all its activities felt the brunt of the recession. A loss of £925,000 for the previous 12 months accelerated to £944,000 as sales slipped by over £3m to £11.5m.

Not surprisingly, shareholders are asked to forsake a dividend, as in 1980. Late last year Illingworth Morris

and Mrs Pamela Mason sold their near-34 per cent stake in the company.

On the stock market, the shares, sensing some recovery hopes, went 2p higher at 21p. The board pointed out that no divisional operation had emerged unscathed from the year. Two of the dye houses were closed, involving heavy employee compensation, closure and reorganization costs. Lack

of demand caused unacceptable trading losses but the Hawick weaving unit maintained full-time working and sold half its output to North America. The Hawick unit, side kept up its share of the textile market, particularly in the south of England.

Overall, trading conditions are poor, but improving slowly. Caydaw made a profit of £400,000 in 1979.

Business appointments

Granada TV financial controller

Mr Harry Cox has joined Granada Television as financial controller.

Mr D Fleming, an energy consultant, has been appointed to the board of directors of City and Foreign Investment Company.

Mr James W. Cook has been appointed finance director of IPC Business Press and joins the company and its main board on September 1. Mr Cook was previously director of finance at Unigate.

Dr G. B. Lawson has been appointed technical director of Joseph Crossfield & Sons in succession to Mr A. S. Jones, who has joined Unilever's Plantations Group as technical head designate.

Mr Roger Young, investment director of Henry Ansbacher and Company, has been appointed a director of Henry Ansbacher Holdings.

Mr Eric C. Sayers has retired as chairman of Deport after 25 years of service with the group. Mr Russell succeeds as chairman and remains chief executive of the group.

Mr Keith Haslewood has been appointed sales director of Wipac, a division of Sterling-Winchrop Group.

Commodities

COPPER was firm—Afternoon, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Tin, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Zinc, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Lead, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Nickel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Aluminium, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Soyabean meal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Wheat, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Corn, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rice, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Sugar, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coffee, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Tea, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Cocoa, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rubber, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Petroleum, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Gas, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Electricity, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Iron ore, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Steel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Copper, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Zinc, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Lead, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Nickel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Aluminium, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Soyabean meal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Wheat, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Corn, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rice, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Sugar, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coffee, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Tea, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Cocoa, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rubber, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Petroleum, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Gas, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Electricity, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Iron ore, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Steel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Copper, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Zinc, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Lead, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Nickel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Aluminium, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Soyabean meal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Wheat, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Corn, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rice, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Sugar, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coffee, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Tea, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Cocoa, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rubber, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Petroleum, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Gas, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Electricity, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Iron ore, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Steel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Copper, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Zinc, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Lead, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Nickel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Aluminium, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Soyabean meal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Wheat, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Corn, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rice, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Sugar, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coffee, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Tea, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Cocoa, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Rubber, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Petroleum, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Gas, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Electricity, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Coal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Iron ore, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Steel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Copper, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Zinc, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Lead, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Nickel, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Aluminium, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.50. Soyabean meal, 3 months, 204.50; 6 months, 205.50; 12 months, 206.50. Cash, 204.5

ward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

[illegible]

4 beds., 3 bath
pretty patio.
Wonderful OL.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

[Faint, illegible text]

JOHN D WOOD

WILTSHIRE - NEAR MALMESBURY

Between Malmesbury and Cirencester, each 7 miles.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE
ON THE EDGE OF A QUIET VILLAGE.

4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Stable Block and Farmbuildings.
Fine Gardens and Meadowland.
IN ALL ABOUT 17½ ACRES.

Martin & Pole, John D Wood, Newbury Office:
Clarendon House, London Road, Newbury, Berks.
Tel: (0638) 46487.

KENT - BETHERSDEN

Ashford 4 miles (fast train service to Charing Cross/
Canterbury in just over the hour).
London 52 miles (via the M20 Motorway).

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY DATING FROM THE
EARLY 18TH CENTURY WHICH HAS BEEN RE-
STORED AND ENLARGED DURING THE LAST
TEN YEARS.

Hall, morning room, drawing room, dining room,
kitchen/breakfast room, 6 bedrooms, dressing room,
3 bathrooms. Integral Garage. Complete oil-fired
central heating. Good Outbuildings. Hard Tennis
Court. Gardens and Paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES.
Berkeley Square Office. (Ref. PEW)

HAMPSHIRE - WEST TISTED

Alresford 6½ miles. Alton 7½ miles.
Peterfield 7½ miles.

A CHARMING SMALL THATCHED COUNTRY
HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT,
SURROUNDED BY FARMLAND.

Hall, drawing room, study, kitchen with breakfast
room, utility room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (1
adjoining). Oil-fired central heating. Garage.
Attractive Garden.

IN ALL ABOUT ONE THIRD OF AN ACRE.
Freehold for sale.

Winchester Office: 3 St George's House, St
George's Street, Tel: (0952) 63131. (Ref. MLD)

WEST SUSSEX - FUNTINGTON

A SUPERB QUEEN ANNE STYLE BRICK AND FLINT
HOUSE IN A SECLUDED VILLAGE SETTING.

Features include a wealth of exposed timbering.
High standard of appointments and full oil-fired
central heating. Hall, small study, cloakroom, fine
drawing room, dining area, fitted kitchen, 4 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms. Full-length gallery music/
family room, Double Garage.

Approx. half an Acre mainly Walled Garden.

Southampton Office: 1 & 2 Portland Street.
Tel: (0703) 25363.

23 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AL
Telephone 01-629 9050 Telex 21242

Residential property by Baron Phillips

Conversion with plenty of living space

"Were you born in a barn?"
used to be the plaintive cry to
anyone leaving doors open. But
these days it seems people
actually want to live in barns
and are prepared to pay a
handsome price either for a
building which needs restoring
and modernizing or one which
has already been converted.

The attraction of such build-
ings is obvious. You can get a
great deal of living space with
some traditional barns covering
5,000 sq ft at ground floor level
alone. But for most people a
barn offers pretty interiors set
in rural surroundings with
space inside to let their imagi-
nations run riot.

Like other farm buildings,
such as windmills, east houses
and stables, prices will depend
very much on condition and
location.

Although it sounds like a case
of teaching your grandmother
to suck eggs, prospective buyers
should consider the amount of
work and its cost before buying
any derelict building.

Ensure you have the property
surveyed before signing any
contract. There is nothing
worse than discovering some
structural fault which will cost
you an additional £10,000 to put
right just when you have
exhausted your funds.

I have always believed that
buildings of this nature are for
the skilled builder rather than
an ardent "do-it-yourself" fan.

But if the thought of being
up to your neck in mortar does
not deter you from finding a
barn, or other farm buildings,
in need of restoration then you
might do no better than to
contact London and country
agents Humberts.

The agents say they have
noted increasing demand for
converted barns in Wiltshire,
Dorset and Somerset. Mr
Michael Bruges, Humberts'
Chippenham-based residential
partner, believes that barns



Originally bought a few years ago for around £30,000 Whatley
Barn (top) has been lavishly converted and recently sold for about
£100,000 through Humberts. The same agents are selling St
Catherine's Barn, near Bath, (bottom) which they expect to be
converted into two homes selling for £35,000 and £45,000.

represent a good investment to
both the private buyer as well
as the responsible developer.

"These properties possess
enormous character, are usual-
ly in pleasant and mature
surroundings and therefore
attract strong interest", Mr
Bruges comments. He says his
office has witnessed a steady
demand for good condition old
or period properties.

Unfortunately, just because a
barn is in need of total
modernization, do not think it
can be acquired for a snip.
Humberts have several uncon-
verted barns on their books and
none of them is cheap.

Probably the cheapest build-
ing on offer through Humberts
is Littlecourt Barn at South
Wraxall, Wiltshire. It is for sale
at around £30,000 and the
agents say the unconverted

building will provide four
bedrooms and two reception
rooms, but this is subject to
planning permission.

The fifteenth-century St
Catherine's Barn, near Bath, is
exceptionally large covering
5,000 sq ft and the agents
believe it has enormous scope
for conversion. The proposed
scheme is to turn the building
into two houses for sale at
£35,000 and £45,000 respect-
ively.

Of course, the question
everyone asks is what the
property is likely to be worth
when it has been converted?
This will depend on how much
time and money the owners
spend on the barn, together
with the quality of work.

To give an indication of how
much a converted barn is
worth, Humberts quote the

example of Whatley Manor
Barn which was bought a few
years ago for £30,000 and then
extravagantly converted to
provide three reception rooms,
three bedrooms with bath-
rooms ensuite, together with a
self-contained flat. The prop-
erty was sold recently for
nearly £100,000.

If you are interested in
finding a barn either converted
or in need of modernization
you should contact any of the
main country agents, especially
those with extensive rural
practices.

Humberts will be only too
pleased to send you a list of
their properties. Contact either
the Sherbourne or Chippenham
offices.

A Georgian rectory in Carle-
ton Road, near Norwich, is on
sale through Jackson-Stops &
Staff for around £150,000. Set
in 12 acres, the rectory has
four reception rooms, five main
bedrooms, four secondary bed-
rooms and a self-contained flat.

Renovation of Fountain
House in Park Lane, London, is
now complete and Hampton &
Sons are offering the first
phase of 24 flats, with three or
four bedrooms, at prices rang-
ing from £30,000 to £55,000.

The Norwich office of Savills
is selling a sixteenth-century
thatched cottage at Shotesham
All Saints for £72,500. The
property has five bedrooms and
three reception rooms.

If making your own wine
appeals, then Bernard Thorpe
& Partners have a Sussex
property with a vineyard for
£89,500. Whiteoaks in Battle
Road, Hastings, dates back 400
years and the timbered prop-
erty has four bedrooms.

Braxtons are seeking around
£300,000 for a Georgian man-
sion in five acres of landscaped
grounds. Hintsland House,
Crawley Down offers six recep-
tion rooms, six bedrooms and
three bathrooms.

Humberts

West Sussex

25 acres

Horsham 7 miles, Brighton 15 miles.
Attractive small country estate in a delightfully rural
location with outstanding views of the South Downs.
4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen/
breakfast room, domestic offices, full central heating,
modern bungalow, indoor swimming pool complex,
sauna, modern farm and stable buildings, gardens,
grounds, paddocks and woodland.
Freehold for sale with about 25 acres.
Details: London Office. Tel: 01-242 3121. (01/8741/JCH)

West Sussex

13½ acres

Nr. Hove, Brighton 5 miles.
A fine modern house in superb elevated position on
South Downs with outstanding views to Chichester
Harbour.
2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, shower
room, full c.h., luxury kitchen and domestic offices,
swimming pool complex and sauna, 3 loose boxes and
tack room, gardens, grounds and paddocks.
Freehold for sale with about 13½ acres.
Joint Agents:
Dutton Bryant & Watts, Brighton. Tel: (0273) 604276 and
Humberts, London Office. Tel: 01-242 3121. (01/8701/JCH)

Hertfordshire

Swavesey, Central London 25 miles.
An outstanding development of houses in a completely
reconstructed and modernised Georgian Stableblock
set in attractive parkland.
Each house comprises 2/3 reception rooms, 3/4 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms, gas fired central heating.
999 year leases. Prices from £55,000.
Details: London Office. Tel: 01-242 3121. (01/8805/JCH)

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2
Telephone: 01-242 3121/0998

Lane Fox and Partners

BERKSHIRE, nr Newbury. An outstanding period family
house with good views. Hall, 5 Reception, Superb Kitchen, 7
Beds, 4 Baths, Dressing Rm, Shower Rm, Oil Heating,
Heated Pool, Good Outbuildings, Attractive Gardens. Pad-
docks. About 5½ Acres. To rent furnished for up to 18
months. Apply Lane Fox & Partners, London Office.

S. NORFOLK. Banbury 10 miles. Delightful Queen
Anne country house, well appointed & in attractive
south facing position on edge of village. 3 Reception
Rooms, Playroom, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Full Oil C.H.,
Garage & Stabling. Lovely Garden & Paddock. 2½ Acres
in All. Offers around £30,000. Lane Fox & Partners,
Banbury Office.

N. WILTS. Malmesbury 2 miles, M4 7 miles, Chippenham
10 miles. A well modernised period cottage in a quiet edge
of village position with paddock and stabling. 2 Recep-
tion, large Kitchen, 4 Beds, 2 Baths, Oil-fired C.H. 1 Acre in All.
Offers around £70,000. Lane Fox & Partners, Malmesbury
Office.

OXON/BUCKS BORDERS. Aylesbury 14 miles, Oxford 9
miles. A delightful period farm house quietly situated &
in excellent order. 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 4
Bathrooms, Oil C.H. Lovely Garden & Swimming Pool. 2
Acres in All. To Let for a term of years. Lane Fox &
Partners, The Estate Office.

London Office: 36 North Audley Street, London, W.1.
Tel: 01-499 4785.

Banbury Office: Middleton Cheney, Banbury, Oxon.
Tel: 0208 710592.

Malmesbury Office: 345 High Street, Malmesbury, Wilt.
Tel: 06652 3007/8.

The Estate Office: Middle Aston, Oxford OX5 3PX.
Tel: 0869 40596

HAMPSHIRE

St Mary Bourne. Andover 10 miles. Newbury 11 miles.

A modernised house on the edge of a pretty
village.



3 4 2 2 Oil 2 2 2 2

Additional features: Paddock.

ABOUT 3¼ ACRES.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE, (Tel: 01-629 8171) (C070419)

HEREFORDSHIRE

Between Ross-on-Wye and Hereford. Excellent Communications.

River Wye - Salmon Fishing.

An area of outstanding natural beauty.

Unique time share sale.

Opportunity to participate in multi-ownership Scheme on first-
class best.

Food/Days available at low capital cost.

Enjoy the pleasure and benefits of Fishery Ownership as well as
a competitive investment at today's prices.

Apply: HEREFORD OFFICE, (Tel: 0432 3087) (KGM02180)

HAMPSHIRE

Upham Village. Winchester 5 miles.

A Georgian rectory in the centre of the
village.



4 6 3 2 Oil 2 2 2 2

ABOUT 3 ACRES.

Joint Agents:
AUSTIN & WYATT, Bishop's Waltham, (Tel: 04893 2202/2795) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel: 01-629 8171) (C070390)

DORSET

Farnham, Blandford Forum 8 miles.

An attractive house dating from the 17th
century, on the edge of the Cranborne
Chase.

3 5 2 2 Oil 2 2 2 2

Additional features: Period outbuildings.

ABOUT 2¼ ACRES.

Joint Agents:
SAVILLS, Wimborne, (Tel: 0202 867 331) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel: 01-629 8171) (FRI0237)

SHROPSHIRE 3 barns, 7 acre small-
holding, riverfront, gardens, gar-
age, 1000 character property. Con-
verted into 3 houses. Tel: (05685) 240.

SECLUDED WEEKEND COTTAGE
in beautiful Chymr hillside.
Modernised, 3 bedrooms, living
room, 2 bathrooms, small garden.
£25,000. Tel: 051-708 7753.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Semi-
detached country house and
unspoilt medieval village. Prop-
erty from about £15,000 to
£150,000. Please state require-
ments. H. J. Turner & Son, 31a
Princes Street, Sudbury,
CO10 6AE. Tel: 79553.

EDGE OF BERKSHIRE DOWNS -
Near Pangbourne-on-Thames. Cir-
ca 1800 character property. Com-
pletely modernised. 3 recep., 6
beds, C.H., secluded garden.
£97,500. Tel: Bachel & Bachel
(07537) 2550 or 2250.

SAVILLS

SCOTLAND-ISLE OF LEWIS

Stornoway Airport 30 miles

96 SQUARE MILES

A SPECTACULAR SPORTING ESTATE WITH 30 MILES OF ATLANTIC COASTLINE
FISHING AVERAGING 130 SALMON AND 639 SEA TROUT
STALKING AND ROUGH SHOOTING
62,000 ACRES - OFFERS OVER 29 PER ACRE

ROXBURGHSHIRE 288 ACRES
WITH A BEAT ON THE TWEED

Edinburgh 38 miles, Newcastle upon Tyne
70 miles, Berwick upon Tweed 38 miles

Georgian House

In-hand farm of 178 acres.

A mile on the Tweed averaging 66 salmon.

Offers over £500,000

JOHN SALE & PARTNERS, 18-20 Glendale Road,
Wooler, Northumberland.
Tel: (08682) 611

SAVILLS, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square,
London W1. Tel: 01-499 8644

BANFFSHIRE 28,200 ACRES

Aberdeen Airport - 1 hour

GLENFIDDICH ESTATE

A recognised Deer Farm producing an average
of 71 stags.

10 separate days of driven grouse shooting
averaging 1,224 brace.

Salmon fishing on the Fiddich and Blackwater.
12 fish farms.

24,700 acres with vacant possession

Offers over £1,500,000

Joint Agents
G. A. TRIGGS & CO., 29 Milton Road,
Swindon, Wiltshire, Tel: (0793) 37777.

SAVILLS, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square,
London, W1. Tel: 01-499 8644

SCOTTISH BORDERS 3,260
THE LAMMERMUIRS ACRES

MAVSHIEL GROUSE MOOR

EAST LOTHIAN

One of the Borders' most famous and
consistently productive driven grouse moors
within 25 miles of Edinburgh.

Mayshiel Farmhouse,
Keeper's cottage. Range of farmbuildings.
In-hand sheep farm. Driven grouse moor
averaging 761 brace a year.

3,260 acres with Vacant Possession.
Offers over £400,000

JOHN SALE & PARTNERS, 1 High Street,
Haddington, East Lothian. Tel: (082082) 2991

SAVILLS, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square,
London, W1. Tel: 01-499 8644

London Banbury Beccles Brechin Cambridge Chesham Croydon Hereford Lincoln Norwich Salisbury Wimborne York Scotland Guernsey Paris Amsterdam

01-499 8644 20, Grosvenor Hill, London W1X 0HQ Telex 263796

Hampton & Sons

NEAR TEWKESBURY,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

N5 2½ miles.

A beautifully restored period Manor
House standing in about 7 acres with
rural views. Reception hall with
mimetre gallery, 4 reception rooms,
kitchen/breakfast room, 8 bedrooms, 3
bathrooms (1 en suite). Potential second
buildings of garages, courtyard with 6
stables, workshop and barn. A further
2 paddocks totalling about 11½ acres
available. Offers invited for the Free-
hold. Joint Sole Agents, Chamberlaine-
Brothers & Edwards. Tel. Cheltenham
513439.

OXFORDSHIRE,
NEAR ABINGDON

In the country near Frilford Heath Golf
Course, a luxury character house built
of old materials. Labour saving with 5
bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception
rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, central
heating. Wooded grounds and easily
kept gardens of 2 acres. Freehold for
sale. Offers over £125,000 invited prior
to auction.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

London/Paddington & Marylebone 25
minutes.

A well maintained Country House with
some magnificent views. Entrance hall,
drawing room, dining room, sitting room,
study, cloakroom, kitchen, utility room,
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite).
Garaging for 3 cars. Guest/staff cottage
with 3 bedrooms. Beautifully maintained
mature gardens. Tennis court. In all
about 2½ acres. Further land available.
Freehold £220,000. Joint Agents: A. C.
Frost & Co., Gerrards Cross. Tel.
(02813) 86611

BETWEEN HORSHAM
AND DORKING

A fine Country Residence with 7 acres
and a Grade II granary (ideal for cot-
tage) 9 bedrooms (6 with basins),
3 bathrooms, 3/4 reception rooms,
superb kitchen with gas fired Aga
cooker. Lovely well stocked gardens
with a fresh water pond and 2 paddocks.
Offers invited over £200,000 for an early
sale.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE/
OXFORDSHIRE BORDERS

M40 6 miles.

A beautifully renovated period property
with extensive adaptable accommodation
in a magnificent rural setting. Entrance
hall, 3 reception rooms, 2 double bed-
rooms, bathroom, photographic complex
suitable to provide 3/4 bedrooms or
annexe, 3 stables. Formal gardens and
natural pond. Paddocks. In all about 4
acres. Offers invited in the region of
£105,000. Joint Agents: Cruickshanks.
Tel. (084 421) 3115.

NORTH SURREY

London 15 miles.

An old world cottage residence of
great charm. In a peaceful and conven-
ient location. Attractive stone and flint
construction with many exposed beams.
Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 4
bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen/breakfast
room, 2 garages. Pretty gardens of about
1 acre. Offers in the region of £95,000
are invited for the freehold.

WILTSHIRE,
NEAR MALMESBURY

M4 6 miles.

A most attractive, exceptionally well
maintained family residence set in
superbly arranged grounds overlooking
unspoilt countryside. Sitting hall, 2
reception rooms, cloakroom, well fitted
kitchen, laundry room, master bedroom
suite of bed and bathroom, 4 further
bedrooms & cloakroom. Extensive out-
buildings including garaging for 3, work-
shop, garden room and office/playroom,
generator room and 3 further stores.
Potential for staff/guest annexe. Garden
& paddocks.

In all about 3½ acres. Freehold. Offers
invited in the region of £120,000.

HOTEL - WANTED

Home Counties or Kent, Sussex, Hamp-
shire, Dorset Coasts. Minimum of 20
bedrooms. £200/£500,000 available.
Details to PER - Commission Required.

6 ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON SW1A 1RB

TELEPHONE 01-493 8222

Cluttons

KENT

Canterbury 3 miles

TWO FIRST CLASS FRUIT FARMS

with Excellent Buildings and Cottages, Productive Young Orchards, Mainly Grade 1
or II land. In all about 682 ACRES.

For Sale as a Whole or in 2 lots with Vacant Possession.

Details from Grosvenor Street Office as below.

74 Grosvenor Street London W1X 9DD Tel: 01-491 2768

and Westminster Edinburgh Bath Wells Canterbury Harrogate Oxford Arundel Kensington Chelsea Middle East

miller & co

THE
LIZARD

PENINSULA,
CORNWALL

Residential Development Site
with Planning Consent for 32
units. Offers invited for the
Freehold. Ref. LDR 138.

Apply to: Miller & Co. Mansel
House, Princes Street, Truro.

Conditions force people to riot, councillor says

From Staff Reporters, Liverpool

Lady Simey, chairman of Merseyside Council Police Committee, said yesterday that conditions were so bad that people ought to riot. "I have been saying for years that conditions are not tolerable," she said in a local radio interview. "I would regard people as synthetic if they didn't riot."

Lady Simey, who prefers not to use her title, was speaking after a night of sporadic violence in which 25 police officers were hurt badly enough to need hospital treatment. Many more received cuts and grazes.

Two of the injured policemen were still in hospital last night. A total of 21 people, 11 of whom were black, were arrested. They appeared before Liverpool magistrates during the day charged with offences including throwing a petrol bomb at a police constable, possessing offensive weapons, damaging police vehicles, assault and using threatening behaviour.

All were remanded, 13 of them in custody.

The violence in which they were alleged to have been involved had continued until well after dawn, for the second day in succession. Up to 400 police officers were called to Toxteth as mobs of black and white youths threw petrol bombs and other missiles in Upper Parliament Street. Several cars were overturned and set on fire.

But the worst trouble was centred on flats in St Nicholas Street. One witness said: "About a hundred police moved in. A television set was thrown from a balcony. It hit a policeman and he fell to the ground."

Firemen also banded a blaze at a workman's hut, but they were unable to reach some blazing cars because of the crowds. A fire engine that was called to a fire in a basement was stoned.

Missiles, including pans of boiling water, were hurled at police officers from balconies and windows during some ferocious fighting.

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, said last night in reply to Lady Simey's remarks that he was surprised that a politician in such a responsible position should speak as she had.

He added that from now on his side would not talk with what he called the criminal element among the rioters.

He was out to break up the gangs, and innocent people should "get off the street".

He said: "There is a criminal element hell bent on making life difficult for the community in which they live. There has been a build up of young people determined to harass and attack the police. But we have a responsibility to police the area. We are responsible for law and order."

Lady Simey, however, said that police handling of the riots was "out of control". Mr Oxford, she said, had too much power.

Earlier, she had met Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, who are in the second week of their secondment to Merseyside in the wake of last month's riots.

Paul Conroy, aged 19, was in hospital last night with a broken back, after being pinned against a wall by a police Land Rover and then beaten about the body during the Toxteth violence, according to eye-witnesses.

The said Mr Conroy was injured after throwing a brick at a police vehicle. His mother, 51-year-old Mrs Mary Conroy, of Langton Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, said: "It seems Paul had one drink too many and got caught up in the riots."

Merseyside police said a complaint was being investigated.



Relaxed and sparkling, the Prince and Lady Diana share a happy moment with ITV last night. Television interviews, page 2

Life imprisonment twice over for gunman

By a Staff Reporter

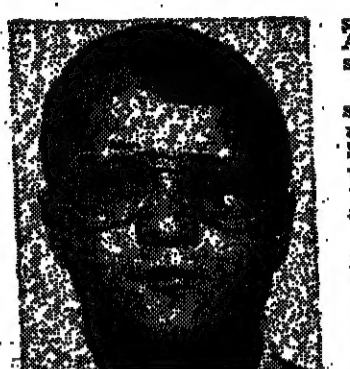
"Joe the Greek", the gunman whose ruthless armed raids seriously wounded two people and earned him the title of one of Britain's most wanted criminals, was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment twice over at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Jordanis Vratsidis, aged 28, of Balcombe Street, Marylebone, was described by Mr James Miskin, Recorder of London, as a "very, very dangerous man".

He was one of seven prisoners involved in an abortive escape bid from the Old Bailey earlier this month and was convicted of attempting to murder a woman cashier during a robbery for £2,000 at a north London bank; attempting to murder the manager of a supermarket in Marylebone; and robbing the staff of a car sales firm in West London of £10,000 during raids in 1978 and 1979.

Mr Allen Green, prosecuting, said that Vratsidis, whose family live in Greece, fled from England but was arrested at Rome airport in the summer of 1979 when an X-ray scanner picked out a Webley revolver in his luggage. Later a firearms expert, Mr Brian Arnold, was able to say with certainty that bullets fired at the scene of the robberies had been fired from the same gun.

He had taken part in armed raids with George Wilkinson, who was jailed for 15 years at an earlier hearing. The court heard Vratsidis had carried a revolver and Wilkinson a



seated behind a glass window. A piece of metal lodged in her skull.

Mr Stephen Topping who was shot while assisting manager of a supermarket in Melcombe Street, Marylebone, had to undergo an emergency operation and lost part of his liver and a lung.

A former cabin boy, Vratsidis was born in Russia. He is 5ft 4ins tall. He is said to be clever at disguising himself in wigs, and false beards and a good chess player.

In all he was convicted on five charges and was sentenced to life imprisonment for each of the attempted murders, and 22 years imprisonment for the other offences.

The jury, on the direction of the judge, acquitted him of two other robberies.

Report clears senior police in Yorkshire

From Ronald Kershaw, Wakefield

Senior officers of West Yorkshire Police have been cleared by Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, of improper conduct and disclosure of information.

In a report to West Yorkshire Police Committee yesterday, Sir Philip said he had found no evidence of any kind to support such allegations.

Afterwards Mr Ronald Darrington, chairman of the police committee, expressed on behalf of the committee "our regret for the distress caused to senior officers as a result of an inquiry into what has proved to be a series of totally unsupported rumours".

Mr Darrington refused to enlarge on his statement except to say that the inquiry arose after complaints to the Director of Public Prosecutions from within the police force. Apart from Mr Ronald Gregory, the West Yorkshire Chief Constable, who was cleared in an interim statement last month, the names of other officers against whom allegations were made were not revealed.

Mr Gregory did however say that only two other senior officers had been under investigation.

Mr Gregory said the investigation had served to illustrate how susceptible police officers were to complaints of this nature.

He said: "In any other organisation this sort of investigation would have been dismissed before it began. It is a pity further inquiry could not have been made before the investigation was announced."

Although the names of the other officers will remain secret, it is understood that they were not in the forefront of the so-called Yorkshire Ripper inquiries from which it is understood the allegations originated.

Mr Darrington said the police committee had a duty to ensure that any such allegations were fully and impartially investigated. It was because of this duty that Sir Philip had been asked to carry out the investigation at the request of the Inspector of Constabulary.

Sir Philip had reported fully and the committee had unanimously accepted his report.

Mr Kenneth Davidson, who was chairman of the West Yorkshire Police Committee when the investigation started, said it had been carried out in accordance with the Police Act.

The lack of detail in the statement makes it unlikely that the public thirst for information will be assuaged.

The investigation was mounted after the police committee's three "appointed members" consulted with HM Inspector of Constabulary.

"Appointed members" are empowered to act between police committee meetings.

All that was revealed at the time, the beginning of April, was that "certain allegations" had been made against senior officers. Although the appointed members had refused to discuss the matter even with committee colleagues. No terms of reference for the investigation were ever revealed.

At the time, opponents of the secrecy said it was unfair to all senior officers

BL wedding day protest

Continued from page 1

to grant an extra day off.

Most of British industry will be celebrating the royal wedding today with a holiday, according to major employers' organisations (Baron Phillips writes).

The Confederation of British Industry said that it had decided today was not a statutory holiday and had told its members to make up their own minds as to whether or not they close for the day.

And despite the economic gloom which hangs over the country, it appears a majority of CBI members will be giving their employees a day off.

The only exceptions are companies that operate a continuous production line, or where there are urgent orders to fulfil.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, St Paul's Cathedral, 11.

Exhibitions

Royal wedding souvenirs, Design Centre, Haymarket, 9.30 to 9; royal wedding dresses of the past, Museum of London, London Wall, 10 to 5; Imperial collection crown jewels and regalia of 15 countries, Central Hall, Westminster, 10 to 7; princely paintings from Moghul India, British Museum, 10 to 5; RAF Museum, Hendon Aerodrome, Colindale, 10 to 5; Jakobson, town in Greenland, Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, London, 10.30 to 6.

Wedding parties

Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 10 to 11.30; Royal Wedding Reception, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 9.30 to 11.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 11.30 to 1.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 1.30 to 3.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 3.30 to 5.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 5.30 to 7.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal Family, 7.30 to 9.30; Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of the Royal